THE FRENCH Garden: for English Ladyes and Gentlewomen to walke in

A Sommer dayes labour.

Being an Instruction for the attayning vnto the knowledge of the French Tongue: wherein for the practise thereof, are framed thirteene *Dialogues* in French and English, concerning diuers matters from the rising in the morning till Bed-time.

Also the Historie of the Centurion mentioned in the Gospell: in French Verse.

Which is an easier and shortter Methode then hath beene yet set forth, to bring the louers of the French tongue to the perfection of the same.

By *Peter Erondell* Professor of the same Language.

LONDON

Printed by *Edward White* and are to be sold at his shop neere the little North-doore of S. Paules Church at the Signe of the Gun.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A Tres Honnorable Dame,

et parfaict Patron de vertus, Madame *Elizabeth Barkley*, Fille vnique de feu tres Honnorable Seigneur, le Seigneur Baron de *Hunsdon &c.* et Femme de tres Honnorable et digne Gentilhõme Messire *Thomas Barkley*, Cheualier de l'honnorable Ordre du *Baing*, Filz et heritier de tres Honnorable Seigneur, le Seigneur, Baron *Barkley*.

I nul don n'estoit receu (Dame tresc-renomee) qui ne fust selon la dignité de la personne a qui on le presente, donc ce Iardin, prouenu de l'aride sterilité de mon infertil terroir, ne pourroit attendre, sinon d'estre reiecté, cõme chose indigne d'estre dediee a si excellente

Dame: Mais, puis que les eſpines ne peuuent produire des figues, la benignité induit d'accepter les dons de petite valleur de ceux qui, ſelon leur petite capacité, ne peuuent offrir choſes de grande eſtime, teſmoing ce grand Roy qui ne refuſit le verre d'eaue, ayant plus d'eſgard a l'affection du donneur qu'a la dignité du preſent: qui me fait croire que vous (qui, entre vos rares perfections, ne cedez a nulle perſonne en debonaireté, car en vous ſe trouue vnne courtoiſie, qui vous rend admiree d'vn chacun) recepurez, ſelon voſtre accouſtumee clemence, ce ſimple preſent (quoy qu'il ne vous puiſſe preualloir en aucune choſe, ſi ce n'eſt de faire paroiſtre plus amplement vos debõnairetez, qui augmẽtera voſtre gloire, en ce que daignez regarder d'un oeil gracieux, et aduouer comme voſtre, vnne choſe qui ne merite pas tant que d'eſtre maniee de vos dignes mains) le reuiuifiãt par

ar le ſoleil de voſtre grandeur, et reſpandant ſur luy les rouſees de vos faueurs, afin que ſes fleurs en puiſſent eſtre plus plaiſantes a l'odorat, qui les fera d'eſtre cueillies et miſes en vſage auant qu'elles deuiennent du tout fleſtries et fenees: Et encor que de ſoy il n'ait rien digne de vous, ſi eſt ce toutes-fois que Ie ne fay doubte, que pluſieurs, amateurs de noſtre langue, qui en pourront tirer profit, ne s'en tiennent vos obligez, d'autant que Ie l'ay fabriqué, ſpeciallement pour auoir l'opportunité de faire demonſtration du zele que Ie vous porte, pour les gratuites faueurs qu'il vous pleuſt m'eſlargir, pendant que l'eu cet heur de donner premiere introduction d'icelle, a cet honnorable Cheuallier, Meſsire *Thomas Barkley* voſtre Mari. Recepuez le donc, Dame de toutes perfections, et luy permettez ſe targuer de la grandeur de voſtre nom, afin que nul Chiẽ enuieux n'oſe luy abay-

er; et en le recepuant qu'il vous ſoit aſſeuré teſmoignage de l'entiere affection que ſon aucteur a de vous faire tout humble ſeruice, a quoy il ſe voue totallement, et lequel prie Dieu (gracieuſe Dame) vous donner le comble de parfaict heur de: Londres ce ſeptieſme iour de Feburier.

De par celluy qui reuere vos perfections et dignitez.

P. E.

L'auteur.

A Ladicte Dame.

Noblesse, grace, et vertu, et beauté
Font dedens toy parfaicte residence;
Chacun y veult auoir preheminence,
Sans octroyer a l'aultre esgalité:
Noblesse dit, i'ay eu d'antiquité
Dens ses ayeulx mon asseuré repaire:
La grace dit, comme de droit, l'espere
Te surmonter: Puis d'un aultre costé
Vient la beauté, qui plaidant a l'encontre
De toutes deux, et de toy faict sa monstre,
Comme disant, ie suy par tout ce corps:
Mais la vertu emporte la victoire,
Disant, c'est moy qui accroist vostre gloire
Et mes effects font reuiure les morts.

Conclusion.

Que ce corps est heureux!
Qui maintient telle guerre:
Non tu n'es nay de terre,
Mais procreé des Cieulx.

Sur tout vertu.

Le S^r. De Mont-Chreſtien, Gentilhomme François a la Louenge de L'autheur.

Sonnet.

DAns ce Iardin ſont mille et mille fleurs
Belles a l'oeil et flairantes a l'ame,
Dont doit ſ'orner la belle et chaſte Dame,
Mieux que du chois des plus riches couleurs.

Ycy par tout ſans beaucoup de labeurs,
Se peut cüillir le ſalutaire bâme
De maint precepte, et la vertu ſans blaſme,
Reſpand icy ſes plus ſouëfues odeurs.

Tout l'ornement de la langue Françoiſe
Ycy ſe meſle a la faconde Angloiſe,
Par le labeur de ce gentil eſprit.

Sus qu'on me donne vne Palme nouuelle,
Pour couronner la teſte d'Erondelle.
Qui iount l'utile au doux en ceſt Eſcrit.

In commendation of Mounſieur Erondel, and his Garden.

SWift *Erondell*, why haſt thou been ſo ſlowe,
Whoſe nature is to bring the Sommer in?
Why haſt thou let the balefull winter blowe,
Ere thou to chaunt thy natiue tunes begin?
Thy braine repleniſh't, and thy fethers grow'ne,
Why is thy worth and worke ſo long vnknowne?

Ladies haue long'd to match old *Hollibands*,
That they with men might parle out their parte:
Their wittes are rare, and they haue tongues at hand,
Of Nature full, their onely want is Arte:
Where former age regarded not their neede,
Before all others thou haſt done the deede.

But that's not all: beſides diſcourſe with men,
This Garden yeeldes an Arbour for the Childe:
Who with the buſie Mother now and then
May prattle of each point in phraſes milde
The witty Boies, of Bookes, of ſport and play,
The pretie Laſſes of their worke all day.

Then ſeeing thou haſt brought them their delight,
And anſwered their longing expectation:
Gramercy Monſieur, for this winters flight,
Which frameſt French for euery ſeemely action:
For why? this Garden others all exceedes,
Where euerie one gets flowers, none finde weedes.

S. D.

In commendation of Mounsieur Erondel and his Garden.

SWift *Erondell*, why hast thou been so slowe,
Whose nature is to bring the Sommer in?
Why hast thou let the bedeful winter blowe,
Ere thou to chaunt thy natiue tunes begin?
Thy braine replenish't, and thy fethers grow'ne.
Why is thy worth and worke so long vnknowne?

Ladies haue long'd to match old *Hellisland*,
That they with men might parle out their parte:
Their wittes are rare, and they haue tongues at hand,
Of Nature full, their onely want is Arte:
Where former age regarded not their neede,
Before all others thou hast done the deede.

But that's not all: besides discourse with men,
This Garden yeelde an Arbour for the Childe:
Who with the busie Modiernow and then
May prattle of each poetic in phrase milde
The wyty Boies of stroke [illegible] and play,
The pietie Lasses of their worke all day.

Then seeing thou hast brought them their delight,
And [illegible] their longing expectation:
Grauiary Mounsieur, for this winters flight,
Which seemest French an euery seemely action:
For why? this Garden others all exceedes,
Where euerie one gets flowers, none finde weedes.

S. D.

In laudem Authoris.

DOth not the coward hardineſſe admire?
& ſenceleſſe ignorance the Arts embrace?
Embrace they doe, and with a great deſire,
Deſire thoſe gifts (thoſe noble gifts of grace)
which they doe want, and others doe embrace:
So I embrace, admire, applauſe thy skill:
As wanting knowledge, though not wanting will.
Will and good will which I did euer beare
To thee, and thoſe which learning doe profeſſe,
Hath made me bolde, that euer wont to feare:
But feare not thou, whoſe labours doe expreſſe
Thy carefull loue and louing carefulneſſe.
with praiſe begin, ſo thus with thee I end:
Praying for thoſe that doe thy praiſe extend.

Non multa ſed mea.

William Harbert.

In commendation of Mounsieur Erondel and his Garden.

SWift *Erondell*, why hast thou been so slowe,
Whose nature is to bring the Sommer in?
Why hast thou let thy bidefull winter blowe,
Ere thou to chaunt thy natiue tunes begin?
Thy braine replenish't, and thy fethers grow'ne,
Why is thy worth and worke so long vnknowne?

Ladies haue long'd to match old *Hesiband*,
That they with men might parle out their parte:
Their wittes are rare, and they haue tongues at hand,
Of Nature full, their onely want is Arte:
Where former age regarded not their neede,
Before all others thou hast done the deede.

But that's not all: besides discourse with men,
This Garden yeeldes an Arbour for the Childe:
Who with the busie Mother now and then
May pfittle of each point in phrases milde
The witty Boies of Bookes no part and play,
The pretie Lasses of their worke all day.

Then seeing thou hast brought them their delight,
And answered their longing expectation:
Gramory Mounsieur, for this winters slight,
Which founest French for euery seemly action:
For why? this Garden others all exceedes,
Where euerie one gets flowers, none finde weedes.

S. D.

In laudem Authoris.

DOth not the coward hardineſſe admire?
& ſenceleſſe ignorance the Arts embrace?
Embrace they doe, and with a great deſire,
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Non multa ſed mea.

William Harbert.

In praise of Mr. Erondel his Workes.

TO profit many, is a worke of praise:
To profit more, deserues a greater Grace:
To profit most, doth most aduauncement raise,
To profit all, deserues a worthy place:

Well labours he, who so imployes his time,
To gaine a present loue, and after fame:
While vertues hopes, are surest holdes to clime,
Feareles of fortune, in affections frame.

The true effects whereof, is heere to finde,
A priuate labour, for a publique good:
Where Carefull wit, in an industrious minde,
Hath giuen those Rules, that truly vnderstood.
In thank-full hartes, may after-ages tell:
The worthy praise of *Peter Erondel.*

N. Breton.

The Table of this Booke and the Contentes of euerie Dialogue.

THe Epistle to the Reader for direction.
The letters, and of their sound.
The rules of vowels.
The rules of pronounciation, with some newe obseruations, neuer noted before in any printed Booke.
Some fewe rules of Grãmer, with a reformation of an error, vsed by some teachers of the french tongue.
A direction how to finde the pronounciation in the Dialogues.
The first Dialogue, treateth of the rising in the morning: wherein is a morning Prayer, & the names of womens apparell.
The second Dialogue, wherein is a rebuke of slouthfulnes, with other conferences.
The third Dialogue, treateth of the educatiõ of Children, their duetie towards their Parents & teachers and the duety of Parents for their bringing vp, wherein is shewed the care of a wise mother.
The fourth Dialogue, is a conference betweene Gentlewomen, & the French Tutor, the order of teaching, the names of kinred, of the choice of Tutors & teachers.
The fift Dialogue, nameth all partes of the body of Man, with the cloathes and necessaries for a sucking Childe.
The sixt Dialogue reprooueth Idlenes, sheweth the duetie of Schoole-masters, rebuketh enuie, sluggishnes, describeth true nobillitie: nameth mans cloathes

cloathes, repreh endeth lying.

The seauenth Dialogue, sheweth the welcomming into ones house.

The eight Dialogue, treateth of cheapening, and of Sempsters ware.

The ninth Dialogue, is also of buying and selling, nameth Mercers wares, the Colours, the numbers, wherein also some thing is sayed of the Silke-man, of the Draper and the Hosier.

The tenth Dialogue is a conference with the Golde-smith, wherein is shewed the vertues and properties of diuers precious stones.

The eleuenth Dialogue, is of Table-talke, ful of pleasant communication shewing the names of sundry fowles, Fishes, and Fruites.

The twelfth Dialogue, is of the walke, which contayneth a commendation of the Riuer of Thames, & the Cittie of London, with diuers variable, & pleasant conferences among others, of birdes, of fishing, of the Orchard, of the Garden, and of Flowers.

A digression from the Dialogue, touching the Centurion in the Gospell.

The storie of the Centurion in French verses.

The thirteenth and last Dialogue, treateth of the going to bed, of Playes, nameth the Ladies or Gentlewomens night cloathes, and endeth the whole Booke with an euening prayer, wherein is a Prayer for the Kinges Maiestie.

To the Reader.

IT is to be wondred, that among ſo many which haue written (& ſome very ſufficiẽdly) principles, cõcerning our French tongue, (making Dialogues of diuers kinds) not one hath ſet foorth any, reſpecting or belonging properly to women, except in the *French Alphabet*: but, as good neuer a whit as neuer the better: not that I finde faulte with it, but it is ſo little, as not containing ſcarce a whole Page, ſo that it is to be eſteemed almoſt as nothing: I knowe not where to attribute the cauſe, vnles it be to forgetfulnes in thẽ that haue written of it: For, ſeeing our tongue is called *Lingua Mulierum*, and that the Engliſh Ladyes & Gen-tle-women, are as ſtudious & of as pregnant ſpirits, quicke conceites & ingenioſitie, as of any other Country whatſoeuer) me thinketh it had bene a verie worthie and ſpacious ſubject for a good writer to employe his Pen.

Who maketh thee then ſo bolde (will ſome one ſay) as to vnder-take that which belongeth to thoſe that can performe it farre better then thy ſelfe? I knowe that among a thouſand, I am leaſt able to

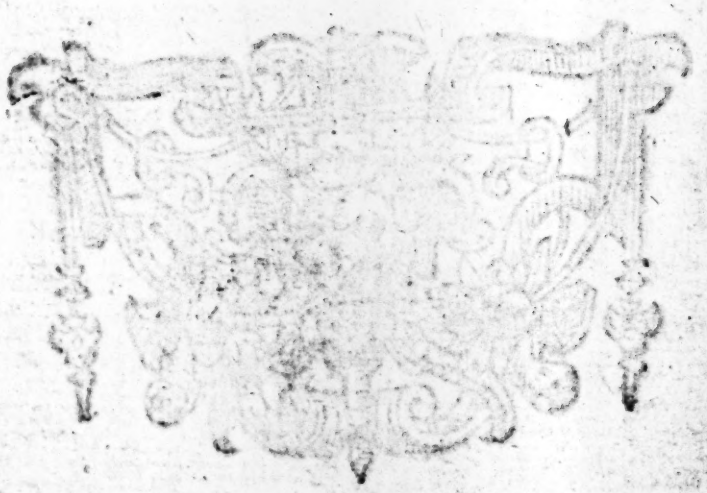
able to atchieue it as it ought, yet (as hee is more worthie praiſe that vſeth his tallent, how ſmall ſoeuer it be, then he that hydeth, as it were in the ground, his rare giftes, or puts them not to vſe) I haue thought good to breake the yce firſt, and to giue cauſe to others hereafter, in mending my defectes, to doe better: and ſpecially becauſe (that hauing bene honoured ſo far, as to read our language to ſome honourable Ladyes and Gentlewomen of great worth & worſhip) I haue found the want of it.

Before we begin our Dialogues, I haue thoght it behouefull, to inſert in the fore-front of this ſmall volume, ſome rules of pronounciation, as the gate through the which wee muſt (and without the which we cannot) enter into our *French Garden*. And becauſe that the rules cõtayned in other bookes are ſo many, that it is vnpoſſible for any memorie, how good ſoeuer, to retaine them all; I haue ſelected out of them that haue written thereof, thoſe which (in my judgement) are moſt neceſſary, and without the which, our language can neuer be intelligiblie ſpoken; omitting the reſt, as being rather a trouble & diſcouragement to the ſtudẽt, thẽ any furtherãce; vſing throughout our Dialogues, the true French Orthographie, & ſhewing withall in the margent, how wordes which ſeeme difficult, ought rightly to be pronounced: for I haue compiled this book for them of iudgement and capacitie onely, which may far

ſooner

ſooner attaine to the perfect knowledge of our tongue, by reaſon of the cutting off thoſe ouer-many rules, wherein the ſtudents were ouer much entangled.

And albeit my chiefe ayme hath beene to furniſh Engliſh Ladyes and Gentle-women with ſuch conferẽce & familiar talk as is incident vnto thẽ ſpecially: (which is wanting in other bookes) yet the generailitie of theſe Dialogues is ſuch, that any (of both ſexe) may reape great profit by it, by reaſon it maketh mencion of things belonging aſwell to men and women, as alſo vnto children: and as for the rules herein contayned, one may ſooner attaine to the perfection of our language, then by the rules contained in any other booke.



The Sounding of the Letters.

BEecause that the pronounciation of our Vowelles is necessarye, we will begin with them: but first I will set you downe all the letters Alphabetically, which are written single as in Latin or English, but we pronounce some otherwise then in English.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. (k) l. m. n. o
bé sé dé e ef gé ash ee el am an o

note that this letter k is needles in French, for we vse c & q before a, o, u for k.

p. q. r. s. t. v. x y. z. &.
pé q ér ess té u ex eegreck zede étranshé.

The Rules of Vowels:

And first of A.

OUr A is not sounded altogether, as this english word awe as some haue written, but as the first voice of this word Augustine. or After opening somewhat the mouth, as for ex-

ample, Baptiste, tacitement, sçauoir: and not after the rate of the english word ale, for if a Frenchman should write it according to the english sound, hee would write it in this wise esl and sound it as if there were no s.

ai, ay *like* e *masculine.*

a Before I or y is pronounced like our é masculine, whose prouounciatiõ you shal know vppon the vowell e, as i'ay, ie feray pronounce it thus, Ié, Ie feré, except an e follow immediately, for then it altereth the sound, as veu que I'ay is pronounced as I haue shewed before Ié, but combien que I'aye must be sounded long without pronouncing the e.

i'aye *long without sounding* e

diuide all the Vowels in esaye ayons, abbaye

And in these wordes combien que tu ayes, que nous ayons, Esaÿe, abbaÿer, abbaÿe and such like, you must deuide almost all the Vowels a sunder, as Esa-ÿ-e, abba-ÿ-er, and so foorth.

Pronounce, ains, pain, *&c like* ins, pin.

Also in these words, ains, ainçois, ainsi or any other word where a is ioyned with in, a loseth his sound & is pronounced as english men doe pronounce their I, as if it were ins, insee, insois. Also pain, vilain, hautain, romain, are to bee pronounced as the english i.

the difference of pronounciation of vilain, *&* vilaine *&c*

But if e followe n then you alter the prolation and signification, for then i draweth more towards a, compare one with the other, and you shall finde great difference betweene vilain and vilaine, hautain and hautaine, Souuerain, Souueraine, Romain and Romaine.

Also

Also if s doe follow ai, it maketh the word long, and the s vnsounded, as Maistre, paistre, where the ai or ay be pronoũced as these english words day, say, may: but if s be the last letter or the last sauing one, hauing a vowel next ensuing it, then it is prouounced, and the word made long vpon ai or ay, as punais, punaise, niais, niaise, maison, venaison: these following, aimes, faire, taire, secretaire, imaginaire, salaire, are pronounced short, e not so long as maistre, paistre and such like, for want of a double Consonante. *the pronouncing of* ais.

a In these words, trauailler, trauail and such like, keepeth his owne sound, for i serueth there for nothing, but to pronounce the l, liquide. *the pronounciation of* aill, ail

You must note that a is not pronounced in these words, Aoust, saoul, aorner, aoriste, which wordes must bee pronounced as if they were written thus, oot, soo, orner, oreeste, pronounce au almost like ó long, as aultre, d'autant, aumosne almost, but not altogeather, as if it were written ótre, dótaunt, ómóne. Pronounce alwaies an or ans, as if it were written aun, auns, and so concerning our a. *pronounce* au, *almoste like* o, an, ans, *like* aun, auns,

Of E.

There be two kindes of e, yea some doe make three, that is to say e masculine e feminine and e newter. *of* E.

e masculine is knowne by the accent, thus é and is pronounced as e in these Latin wordes Domine, Lapide, amare, or as the e in this english *e masculine.*

lish word the, as bonté, béauté, amitié. When soeuer you finde two ee in one word, the first is alwaies masculine, whether it be accented or no as tansée, semée, fumée aimée encouragee: I doe not remember any wordes where there be three eee together but in these two wordes onely, créée, féée, where the two first ee be masculine, and the last e feminine.

e feminine.

e Feminine hath no accent, & is sometimes in the beginning or midst of a word, as mesurer mener, tacitement, but moste commonly at the ende of wordes, as belle fille, bonne Dame, hauing but halfe the sound of the é masculine, and is pronounced as the second sillable of these latine words facere, legere, or as the second sillable of namely, in English, and like these english wordes Madame, table, sauing that in the first, the english maketh but two sillables, & we make three, as if it were written Ma-da-me and in table the english pronounceth it as if the e were betweene the b, and the l thus, tabel, and the French doe sound it thus, ta-ble: you must take heede not to lift vp your voice at the last e, but rather depresse it.

the sounding of oye.

e Feminine in these wordes, Ie lisoye, I'escripuoye, and such like, is not sounded, and serueth there for no other vse then to make the word long: doe not sound e in this word dea, as ouy dea Monsieur, say ouy da: sound this word Iehan as if it were written Ian: pronounce these

words

wordes neige, feigne, or any wordes where e hath
for y, after it like é masculine, as though there
were no i at al. Pronounce these wordes beau,
veau, almoste as if there were no e.

Sound e before i like e masculine.

e In these wordes, du feu which signifieth fire,
vn peu a little, demeurer to dwell or tarye, vn
ieu a Playe or game, tu veulx thou wilt, are
not pronounced like these: Ie feu I was, I'ay
peu I haue bene able, I'eu I had, Ie les ay veus
I haue seene them: for these last and such like,
ought to be pronounced in this wise, Ie fu, I'ay
pu, Iu, vus, as though there were no e at al, but u,
and in the former wordes, e is pronounced and
ioyned with u.

the sounding of eu.

When e feminine maketh one sillable with
m or n, it is sounded almost like a, as enfante-
ment, emmailloter, pronounce it almost as an-
fauntemant, ammallioter, except when i or y
commeth before en as moyen, doyen, ancien, or
in wordes of one sillable, as mien, tien, chien,
rien, sien, which be all pronounced by e and not
by a.

the pronouncing of e *before* m *or* n.

Also, all the verbes of the third person plural
that doe end in ent, as Ilz disent, Ilz rient, Ilz fai-
soient, Ilz chantoyent, there e is sounded as
hauing no n at all, but rather as if it were writ-
ten thus: ee dizet, ee riet, ee faizoyet, ee shantoyet.
e is not heard in these wordes veoir, seoir, cheoir.
Our e feminine maketh me to giue the same ca-
ueat that M. Holiband giueth in his booke cal-
led

e is not pronounced in verbes ending in ent *not in* veoir seoir, cheoir.

led *The French School-master*: Let the English students take heed to this rule, as a rule of great weight.

e neuter, Touching the third, which is called e neuter by some, it hath no more marke then e feminine and it is alwayes before these letters, l, r, s, or some other consonants, as la terre, elle s'est acquis le nom de belle, where we raise vp our voice vpon the first e: and in deed it is the consonant which ensueth the e that maketh it long.

Of I

Of I.

sound i *like* ee Our i is sounded as i, in these english words, it, is, or as the english double, ee as si vous auez tiré, sound as if it were written, see voos aue teeré. When i is ioyned with any vowel whatsoeuer, it becomes consonant, as Ie Iouë Iournellement, you must not seuer it from the nert vowel, thus, I-e I-ouë I-ournellement, but ioyne it with the other vowel or vowels to make one sillable.

the pronouncing of aill, eill, ouill. i Is not sounded after a, e, o and u, if a double ll follows, as bailler, paille, faillir, veille, vieille, bouillir, grenouille, quenouille, but it is set there to pronounce the double ll, smoothely with the flat of the tongue.

O

Of O.

o Is sounded as in English, and in the same vse, as pot, sot, opprobre, sauing that in these words following, o is sounded like the english double oo, as mol, fol, sol, col, which must be pronounced, leauing l, thus: foo, moo, soo, coo, ex-

sound ol *like* oo,

cept

cept this word Sol, as vn escu Sol, a Crowne of the Sun: where euery letter is pronounced.

Also in these words following, o is not sounded, vn paon, vn faon, vn tahon, vn boeuf, vn oeuf, vn oeil, coeur, vn voeu, moeurs, ma soeur, voirre, oeuure, Royne, all which must be pronounced leauing o thus: paun, faun, vn taun, beuf, eil, euf, keur, meurs, seur, euure, verre, Reine, pronounce these wordes and their like, moult, tout, coup, as if it were written thus: moot, toot, coop.

aon, *like* aun, oeu *like* eu, ou, *like* oo,

Of v.

v Is sounded without any help of the tongue but ioyning of the lips as if you would whistle, say u, which u, maketh a sillable by it selfe, as vnir, vniquement as if it were written v-neer, pronounce then musique, punir, subvenir not after the English pronounciatiõ, not as if it were written mueſique, puenir, ſuevenir, but rather as the u in this word, murtherer, not making the u to long: v aswell as i, is a consonant when it is ioyned with any vowell, as vostre, voulloir, va, viste, vendre: also being ioyned with r, is a consonant, as vrayement, ouurir and not seperating v from r in this sorte: v-rayement, ouu-rir: u is not sounded in these wordes qua, que, qui, quo, but as if it were ka, ke, kee, ko: nor in these gua, gue, gui, but pronounce them as the first sillable

V.

V *with a vowel & with r is a consonant*

pronounce qua que. i. o. *like* ka, ke, i, o: gua gue gui, *like* ga, ge, gee.

lable of these English words, gallant or gallop, gift or giuing.

Of Y.

Y y Is pronounced as this word eegreck, which is alwayes a vowell and neuer a consonant, as ouyr, oyant, ayant, voyez.

Hauing shewed the pronounciatiõ and right vse of our vowels, let the student trye if he can pronounce and apply them as it ought.

A. E. I. O. V. Y.

Then these Sillables.

Note that you must pronoũce c *before* a, o, u, *like* k, *vnles it be marked vnderneath thus*: ç *then pronounce it like* s. *and before* e *and* i, *pronounce it alwaies like* s.

Ba	bé	be	bi	bo	bu.
ca	cé	ce	ci	co	cu.
ça				ço	çu.
ga	gé	ge	gi	go	gu.
ia	ié	ie	iy	io	iu.
va	vé	ve	vi	vo	vu.
vra	vré	vre	vri	vro	vru.

Words of tryall for vowels: and first

Of A.

Allons, faire, ma maistresse, craindre, ayẽs, faites, ainsi, du pain, souueraine, punais, niaise, aoust, saoul, maison, apauurir, faut.

Words

Wordes of tryall for other Vowels.

Dieu, Lieu, notable, fermeté, entendement, Ilz viennent, Ilz tuoyent, Ie veille, Dieu veuille que i'aille, bouillir, demeurez vn peu, ie ne peu parler, ſi ie di, pour vn ſol de boeuf, mon coeur, tour, vnité, vnion, muſique, veſtement, vray, querir, quaſi, quiter, quotidiennement.

Although that the right pronounciation is ſet downe in the margent, yet becauſe ſome conſonantes doe ſometime change their ſound, I haue thought good to touch ſome thing of them, to ſerue as generall rules for to reade any booke what ſoeuer.

B.

Neuer ſound b in the middeſt of a word, if a Conſonant followe, nor when it is the laſt conſonant, ſauing one of the word.

C.

Neuer ſound c if it be the laſt conſonant ſauing one of the word, and in theſe wordes following, Second ſeconde ſecondement, ſecret, ſecretaire, ſecretemẽt, claude, cicoigne, becaſſe, becaſſine, it muſt be pronoũced like g thus, ſegõde &c. ſegret &c. Glaude, Cigoigne, begaſſe, begaſſine.

D. Neuer

D.

Neuer ſound d if it be the laſt conſonante ſa-uing one of the woꝛd, and in theſe woꝛdes fol-lowing: nud, nid, crud, bled, tard, lard, pied, chauld, froid, laid, eſgard, baſtard, babillard, pail-lard, gaillard, reſpond, pend, ſourd, grand, it i neuer ſounded (oꝛ at the leaſt verie little) and it bee pꝛonounced at all, then it is ſounded (I meane at the ende of the woꝛde, like't, if the ne woꝛd following begins with a vowel, as quand a moy, ſay kaunt amoy.

G.

When you meete gu, melt the g with the as ognon mignon, pꝛonounce it thus, onion, mi-nion, but g beſoꝛe e and i is to bee pꝛonounce as gibbet, generation, gentle, and giloſer in eng-liſh, but not ſo hard: beſoꝛe a and o as in Latin a Engliſh. Beſoꝛe u ioyned with a, e & i, looke a the vowels in the pꝛonounciation of u: at th woꝛds end it is verie little oꝛ not at al ſoũde but theſe woꝛdes Guiſe, I'argue, eſguiſer & the like, are to bee pꝛonounced in this wiſe, Gu-i I'argu-ë, eſgu-i-ſer.

H.

This letter h is pꝛonounced in many woꝛds and in many woꝛds left vnſounded, therefoꝛe I haue noted in the margẽt of the Dialogues, th woꝛdes that do leaue it vnſounded; but let th

be a generall rule that it is neuer sounded being ioyned with t, as for tha, the, thi, tho, thu, sound ta, te, ti to, tu, And being ioyned with c, sound it like sh in english, except whē r is ioyned with ch, as Christ, Christophle, sepulchre.

L.

Neuer sound l if it be the last consonant saving one of a word, and in these wordes, double ll must bee sounded liquid, cotillon, coquillon, papillon, and all other wordes ending in illon are to be pronounced as if it were written eellion: also these, baaller to gape, vne fille a daughter or maiden, are to bee pronounced liquide: but these wordes following are to bee pronounced dric with the ende of the tongue, elle, belle, celle, quelle, sellé, palle, salle, malle, balle, baller, ville, tranquille, file, estoille, avillir, molle, solle, nolle, mulle, seulle; In these wordes following it is not pronoũced at al, saoul, deux sols, cul, aultre aulne, oultre, fouldre, Ilz ont, Ilz font: pronoũce these veult-il, fait-il, dit-il, entend-il, as if it were written veu-tee, fé-tee, dee-tee, antan-tee.

S.

The vncertaintie of this letter s is such, that no setled rule can be giuen for it, for it is sometimes pronounced, and sometimes vnsounded, and therfore let the student marke the pronunciation in the margent, but take this for an assured rule, that s betweene two vowels is to bee pronounced as z.

T.

T.

Neuer ſound t in this ſillable et whe ther a Uowell or Conſonante doe followe, but é, nor neuer ſound it when it is the laſt conſonante ſauing one, of a word.

X.

Sound x at the ende of the wordes like s, but in theſe wordes pronounce it like z: deuxieſme, ſixieſme, dixieſme, ſeixieſme; & in theſe ſoixante, lexiue, Bruxelles, complexion it muſt bee pronounced like a double ſſ thus: ſoiſſante, leſſeeue &c. pronounce this word exil as if it were written egzil, otherwiſe it is pronounced as in Latin.

Z.

This letter z in the latter end of words, doth make the laſt ſillable to be long, otherwiſe then ſome wordes that doe ende in s, as tu te Iouës thou doſt play or ieſt, vous vous Iouëz you doe play or ieſt, where the laſt ſillable of Iouës is pronounced ſhort, and that of Iouëz long.

I haue omitted to write heere among the conſonantes, of f, m, n, p, q, r, becauſe ỹ ſomething is ſayed of ſome of them in the chiefe rules, and that I will not trouble the ſtudent too much, conſidering alſo that he may ſee the right pronounciation of moſt words in the margent.

The Rules of Pronoun-tiation.

HAuing gone through with our Letters and Vowels, I haue thought good to insert heere the chiefest rules for the pronunciation, omitting (for to auoide teadiousnesse) to write at large of all the Consonantes, the which notwithstanding I wil touch in the margent of the Dialogues, as occasion shall be offered.

There bee certaine Consonantes written in the middest of many wordes, which be not pronounced, and yet are not superfluous, for they serue for many causes, either to shew the derivation of the word (for many of our wordes are derived from the Latin) or otherwise: but especially it serueth for the prolation, as for example, if I take away (s) from these words,

passe.	which doe signifie in English.	pale.
masse.		male kinde
pescheur.		a Fisher.
pescher.		to fish.
paste.		dough.
paste.		a pie.
mastin.		a mastie.
teste.		head.
tistre.		to weaue.
est.		is.

Why (s) which is not pronounced is written.

They shall differ nothing, neither in sound nor signification from these following.

palle.	which doe signifie in english.	a spade.
malle.		a wallet.
pecheur.		a sinner.
pecher.		to sinne.
patte.		a pawe.
patté.		flat footed.
matin.		morning or earely.
tette.		sucketh.
tilure.		title.
et.		and.

Which last be pronounced short, and the former verie long by reason of (s) so that I bestow twice as much time in pronouncing, paste, teste, est, as patte, tette, et, so ỹ you learne by this rule that (s) serueth heere to make the word long.

Of this signe (') which is called in Latin, Apostrophus.

When you finde any word noted with this marke (') you must know that it is put instead of a, e or, i, as l'egliſe which signifieth the Church, l'ame the soule, l'homme the man, lo'y'eau the bird, in stead of la ame, la egliſe, le homme, le oyſeau. As for (i) it is neuer lost, but is alwaies pronounced, except whē this sillable

si,

si, is ioyned with il, so instead of si il vous plaist, if it pleaseth you, si il conuient if it behoueth: we doe write s'il vous plaist, s'il conuient, so that you learne by this rule that this marke (') is put for a, e, or i, and that the (l) with th'apostrophe, is for these words la, or le, which is in english (the) for although that l'eglise, or l'oyseau is but one word in reading, yet in signification and construction it is two, as l'ame the soule, and s'il for if it: in this sorte we auoide that gaping which wee should be forced to doe (as you may finde by experience) in pronouncing (a) or (e) which vice we abhorre aboue all other faultes.

of this mark (-)

This marke (-) at the middest of the word sheweth that the word is compounded with more then one, as Porte-flambeaux torch-bearers, au-iour-d'huy at this day, It signifieth also that the word nert adioyning to that which hath the marke, must bee annexed to it, and pronounced togeather without stay, as que te chault-il de cela? what carest thou for that? menez-la soubs le bras, lead her vnder the arme.

Pointes of admiration, parentheses, and others, you haue them in english, and therefore I haue omitted them.

What betoken these two (..) small prickes vppon a Vowell. as ä, ë, ï ö,

of these prickes ä ë ï ö.

These two pointes (..) ouer the vowell, doe shew that the vowel which hath them, must be deuided frõ the other vowel that commeth before,

foꝛe, oꝛ pꝛecedeth it, as Iouöyent did play, Ie louë I pꝛaiſe, touäille, a towell, mouëlle, marrowe, clouër, to naile, moruë, greeneſiſh, obeïſſant, obedient, queuë, a taile.

You ſhall not ſay, Io-voyent, Ie lo-ue, to-uaille, clo-uer, mor-ue, ioyning v, with a, oꝛ e, but thus: Iou-oyent, bou-e, tou-aille &c. ſeperating a, e, i, o, from v.

The e feminine muſt be left at the ende of a worde, if the next following beginneth by a Vowell.

Now let vs come to the Maſter rules, without the obſeruation of the which, our language cannot be ſpoken. The firſt is to auoid the gaping, which you ſhall do if you obſerue, that whē any woꝛd endeth with e, feminine, and the nexꝛt woꝛd beginneth by any vowell, as belle ame diuine, the laſt e, of belle muſt in reading oꝛ ſpeaking be taken away, and the laſt l, is ioyned with a, thus, bellame diuine. An other example, Mon Pere a dit, que ma Mere aille a l'egliſe, which muſt be pꝛonounced as if it were wꝛitten thus, mon Pera dit, que ma merailla l'egliſe.

The rule of two Conſonants.

The ſecond chiefe rule is to auoide the harſhnes of ſpeech, which is don by cutting off diuers Conſonantes, Note therfoꝛe, that when anie woꝛd endeth with a Conſonant, and the nexꝛt woꝛd following beginneth with an other kinde of Conſonante, you muſt leaue the laſt Conſonante of the firſt woꝛd, to pꝛonounce the firſt of the nexꝛt woꝛd following: as, vous parlez trop, ſi vous ne ditte mieux. reade as if it were wꝛitten, voo parlé trop, ſee voo ne deete mieus. An other

example,

example, honorez les princes, take away the z, & the first s & read ónoré lé preences. And because that I & v, be made consonãts, whẽ they be ioyned with any vowel, & v, also with r, as I haue said in my rules of vowels, therfore I haue cõprehended thẽ within this rule of 2. consonants as vous vous vantez beaucoup: Il ne dit iamais vray, reade as if it were written, voo voo vanté bcocoop: Il ne dee iamé vré. I, & V. consonantes,

An exception to the former rule, wishing the Student to note it well.

FOr asmuch as in the last rule, it is tolde you, that when any worde endeth with a consonant, and the next worde following beginneth by an other kinde of consonant, you must leaue the last consonant of the first word, to prouounce the next: These letters, m, n, r, (which be called liquids) be excepted, so that m, n, r, are alwayes pronounced, and most often l: But you must note by the way, that although m, is neuer left, yet it is often times changed into n, as temps, nom, faim, which must be pronounced in this wise, tans, noon, fin. As for n, though it taketh no other sound, yet it is not expressed in the verbes of the last person plural ending in ent, as Ilz escripuent, Ilz parlent, Ilz disoyent, Ilz faisoyent, which must be pronounced thus: eez écreeuet, ee parlet, ee deezoyét, ee fézoyét, without sounding n, as I haue already said concerning e, m, n, r, *bee pronounced in the ende of wordes*, L, *most often*. m, *like* n. N, *Vnsounded in Verbes of the last person plurall ending in* ent.

in my rules of vowels: otherwise, n, is sounded euerye where.

The sounding of rr.

As for r, it is neuer lost but is euer pronounced: yet a single r, betwæne two vowels, is to be pronounced smoothlie, as mon mary, Marie, but when two rr, be together, it maketh the sillable which hath the first r, long, & the last somewhat rough, as Ie suy marri, elle est marrie, guerre, terre acquerre.

L.

As for l, it doth so varye, that it is very hard to giue it a fetled rule, for often it is pronounced and sometimes left out, and sometimes liquide, therefore I will touch of it in the margent, as occasion shalbe offered.

C, is pronounced at the wordes ende.

c, Is alwayes pronounced at the words end, whether a vowell or consonant followe, as auec toy, auec luy, auec elle, auec nous, auec eux.

F is pronounced at the words end with a little pause or stay after it

f Is also pronounced at the wordes end, but we stay or pause a little vpon f, before we pronounce the nert word following beginning with a consonant, as ô serf malheureux! oh vnhappy seruant or bondman! le Cerf courant, the running Stag, le meschef que tu m'as procuré: the mischiefe or harme that thou hast procured me: but these two wordes neuf heures, must be pronounced in this wise, neu veures.

S is pronounced in this word ains, *with a little stay after it.*

s, In this worde ains, is also pronounced, but you must stay a little vpon it, as you doe vpon f, before you pronounce the nert worde following beginning with a consonant: but s, is neuer pronounced

nounced at the end of any woꝛde, when the next following beginneth with a conſonant, ſauing in this woꝛde ains, onely.

The third chiefe rule, is foꝛ the volubilitie of our tongue in this maner, that when any woꝛde endeth with a conſonant, and the nert folowing beginneth with a vowell, ioyne and linke both the woꝛdes, (yea a ſentence) together, as if it were but one woꝛde, thus: Il eſt vn honnorable perſonnage, les honneurs accroiſſent ſon renom, elles en parlent inceſſamment, they ſpeake (meaning women-kinde) thereof vncеſſantly, nous en parlerons aprez elles, we ſhall ſpeake of it after them: which you muſt pꝛonounce as if it were wꝛitten in this ſoꝛte, ee-lé-tun-nonorable perſoonnage, elle-zen parle-teenceſſaummant, noou-zan-parleroon-zapré-zelles.

The 3. chiefe rule is for volubilitie.

Obſeruation.

The curioſity of our Country-men (I meane the Nobilitie, the Scholers, and them of the beſt ſoꝛt) is ſo great about the ſmoothnes of their languadge, that to auoid too much yawning, intermingle letters (not wꝛitten, but taken in) in their ſpeaking. They doe wꝛite indéed, a il diſné? hath he dyned? a il ouy? hath he heard? a elle couſu? hath ſhe ſolved? a elle eſcript? hath ſhe wꝛitten? and they pꝛonounce as if it were wꝛitten thus: a tee deéné? a teel ooee? a tel lécreet? Finally, when any woꝛde which is an interrogatiue

A fine obſeruation.

gatiue endeth with a, or e, and the nert beginneth by a vowell: in speaking you must ioyne t, or l, to the nert word that foloweth a, or e, thus: que dira on? what shall one say? l'appellera on? shall he be called? Ira elle? shall she goe? a il faict? hath he done? pronounce thus: ke deera toon or (loon?) l'appellera toon or l'appellera loon? eera télle? a tee fét? and such like.

An other Obseruation, newly noted.

A new observation.

WHereas our Coũtrymen were wont to pronounce these wordes, connoistre to knowe, apparoistra it shall appære, Il parle bon François he speaketh good French, Elle est Angloise she is an English-woman, as it is written by oi, or oy: Now since fewe yæres they pronounce it as if it were written thus, coonnétre, apparétra, fraunsés, Aungléze.

Contractio, or shortning of wordes.

Shortning of wordes.

INsteede of Madamoiselle, Mistresse, mon Capitaine my Captain, pronounce as it were written thus, Madmoiselle, mon Captaine. Againe where it is written, Il amenera, hee shall bring, Il laissera he shall leaue, Il donnera, he will giue, Il diferera, he will differ, Il demourera hee shall dwell or tarry, Il courira hee shall runne, pronounce all these wordes in this wise, eel, amérra, eel lérra, eel demoorea, eel doonra, eel deeférra, eel coorra. Likewise in steede of cest homme,

homme, this man, cette femme, this woman, a ceſte heure, at this houre, ceſt eſcu, this Crowne ceſte aprez diſnee this after noone, cela that, pronounce al ſuch words thus, ſtoome, ſte fame, a ſteure, ſtécu, ſtaprédeenée, ſla: And for the ſame reaſon we cut of many times in ſpeaking, the e, feminine at the ende of ſome wordes, though the next following beginneth with a Conſonante, as grand' femme, grand' chambre, in ſtead of grande femme, grande chambre: alſo in this word l'eaue the water, the laſt e, is not pronounced.

Thus haue I vnfoulded you, (gendle Reader) the chiefe rules and fineſt obſeruations, of our French-tongue, which I haue drawne and collected out of them that haue written beſt of it, which indeede may be tearmed the treaſure of our Language, concerning the pronounciation: Now becauſe it is neceſſarie in wel ſpeaking to obſerue the difference of genders, I haue ſet you downe heere how to knowe the Maſculine from the Feminine, and our perſons, in as briefe as may be poſſible, and according to the neceſſitie, without troubling you with ouer-many rules of Grammer.

First wee haue but two Genders, the Maſculine and the Feminine, which are knowne by the Articles: We haue no more then two Numbers, the Singular, and the Plurall. The Articles are theſe, vn and le, for the Maſculine, vne, *Two Genders.*

vne and la, for the Feminine: les serueth for the plurall number, both genders: wee decline our Nownes in this sort.

Masculine Gender, singular number.

Nominatiue.	Vn homme. Le Garçon	A Man, The Boy.
Genitiue.	d'un homme, du garçon	of a Man, of the boye
Datiue.	a vn homme, au garçon	to one mã, to the boy.
Accusatiue.	vn homme, Le Garçon	one man, the Boy.
Vocatiue.	ô homme, ô Garçon.	O man, O boye.
Ablatiue.	par (ou auec) vn homme	By, or with a Man.
	par (ou auec) le Garçon.	By, or with the boye

Masculine Gender, plurall number.

Nominatiue.	Les Seigneurs sont alles a la chasse.	The Lordes be gone a hunting.
Genitiue.	Ie parle des gentilz-hommes.	I speak of the Gentlemen.
Datiue.	I'ay donné aulx escholiers.	I haue giuen to the Scholiers.
Accusatiue.	Les meschants l'ont tué.	The wicked men haue killed him.
Vocatiue.	ô genereux Soldats!	O generous souldiers!
Ablatiue.	Par (ou auec) les Seigneurs.	By, or with the Lordes.

Feminine

Feminine gender ſingular.

Vne fille, la femme.	a maide, the woman.	*Nominatiue.*
d'vne fille, de la femme.	Of a maide, of the woman. (man.	*Genitiue.*
a vne fille, la femme.	to a maide, to the wo-	*Datiue,*
vn fille, la femme.	a maide, the woman.	*Accuſatiue,*
ô belle fille, ô preude femme!	ô faire maide, ô wiſe woman!	*Vocatiue,*
par la fille, auec la femme.	by the maide, with the woman.	*Ablatiue.*

Feminine Gender plurall number.

Les Dames ſont honorees.	The Ladies are honoured.	*Nominatiue.*
Ie parle des vertueuſes dames.	I ſpeake of the vertuouſe Ladies.	*Genitiue.*
I'ay baillé aux Damoiſelles.	I haue giuen to the Gentlewomen.	*Datiue.*
Les filles l'ont vaincu.	The maidens haue ouercom'd him.	*Accuſatiue.*
ô debõnaires damoiſelles!	O bountifull Gentlewoman!	*Vocatiue.*
par (ou auec) les Seruantes.	by, or (with) the mayden Seruantes.	*Ablatiue.*

Hauing ſhewed you the declining of our nounes, giue me leaue to touch ſomewhat of pronownes,

pronownes, and how we place them, and also of some few obseruations that bee needefull to followe for the congruitie of our language.

For the Masculine, singular number.

The masculine pronownes The masculine pronownes bee these, mon, ton, son, as mon pere my father, ton grand pere thy Grandfather, son frere his brother.

masculine possessiues, mon, ton, son.

For the Feminine, singular number.

the Feminine pronownes ma, ta, sa. These are for the Feminine, ma, ta, sa, as ma Mere my Mother, ta graund' mere thy grandmother, sa soeur his Sister.

For the plurall number, both Genders.

Mes, tes, ses, for the plural number both genders. Mes, tes, ses, serue for the plurall number in both genders, as mes soeurs my sisters, mes freres, my bretheren: tes cousins thy cosens, tes cousies thy thee cosens, ses oncles, his Uncles, ses tantes his auntes.

Nostre, vostre leur, for both genders. Nostre, vostre, leur are also for both Genders, as c'est nostre frere, he is our brother, elle est nostre soeur she is our Sister, vostre pere vous l'enuoye your father sendeth it to you, vostre mere vous appelle your Mother calleth you, leur parrain their God-father, leur marraine their Godmother.

Nos, vos, leurs, serue for the plurall number both

both Genders, as nos amis, our friendes, nos ennemies, our the enemies, vos parents your kinsmen: vos parentes, your kinswomen, leurs princes their princes, leurs princesses their princesses.

Nos, vos, leurs, *plurall number both genders.*

Quel which or what, lequel the which, bee masculine gender singular number: for the plural, in the same Gender we haue, quelz which, l'esquelz the which.

Quel, lequell, *masculine sing* quelz, lesquelz *plurall.*

Quelle which or what, laquelle the which, bee of the Feminine Gender, singular number, that haue for their plurall number the same Gender, quelles which, lesquelles the which.

quelle, laquelle *femin. sing.* quelles, lesquelles *plurall.*

As I haue said before, wee abhorre gaping so much, that to auoide it, wee place pronownes masculines, with nownes feminines, contrary to the rules of Grammer, for wee say, mon, ame, my soule, ton amie thy thee friend, son hostesse his hostesse, in stead of ma ame, ta amie, sa hostesse.

Say mon, ton, son, *when the next worde beginneth by a vowell instead of* ma, ta, sa.

For the same reason, we say bel, when the worde following beginneth by a vowell, as bel homme, faire man: bel oeil, faire eye: bel oyseau, faire bird: bel arbre, faire tree: And beau before a consonant, as beau garçon, faire boye: beau manteau, faire cloake: beau cheual, faire horse. For the plurall number, masculine gender, we say beaux hommes, faire men: beaux chasteaux, faire Castles. For the feminine gender, we haue belle and belles, as vn belle fille, a faire mayde:

You must say bel *when the next word beginneth by a vowel, &* beau *when it doth begin by a consonante.*

de

de belles damoiſelles, faire gentlewomen.

Of Verbes.

AS for Uerbes, I wiſh the ſtudent to help him ſelfe by the treatiſe that M. Holliband hath made thereof, as being the beſt (French and Engliſh) that I haue yet ſeen, notwithſtanding, it is not amiſſe to make you knowe our perſons and the number of our coniugations, which M. Bellot, in his French Guide, ſaith to be fiue, and I can remember no more, which be theſe:

Fiue Coniugations.

The firſt Coniugation endeth in er.

The firſt endeth his infinitiue actiue in er, as

parler——to ſpeake.
manger——to eate.
taſcher——to goe about, or to aſſay.
tacher——to ſpot.
euader——to auoyd.
tancer——to chide.

And all ſuch as doe end in er, whoſe number of wordes are ouer-tedious, therefore (for breuities ſake) I will name onely a fewe out of euery Coniugation, for it ſhall be eaſie to know (by the termination) of what Coniugation euerye infinitiue is.

The ſecond in ire.

The ſecond doth end in ire, as

eſlire——to chooſe.
eſconduire——to deny or refuſe.
nuire——to hinder or annoy.

The third Coniugation, endeth his infinitiue actiue, in ir, as *The third in ir.*

deuenir ——— to become.
detenir ——— to kéep from.
croupir ——— to sit in a cozner and to be (idle.
amortir ——— to quench.

The fourth Coniugation, endeth his infinitiue actiue in oir, as *The fourth in oir.*

auoir ——— to haue.
deuoir oz debuoir ——— to owe.
preucoir ——— to fozesée.
deceuoir ——— to deceiue.

The fift, doth end in his infinitiue actiue, in aire, as

faire ——— to doe.
pourtraire ——— to picture oz paint. *The fift in aire*
attraire ——— to dzawe oz allure.
distraire ——— to withdzawe.

Uerbes of the first Coniugation doe end their infinitiue actiue in dre, pre, tre, and in vre, as foz example:

apprendre ——— to learne.
prendre ——— to take. (hend. *The first in dre, pre, tre, vre.*
reprendre ——— to take againe, oz repze-
rompre ——— to bzeake.

corrompre

corrompre——to corrupt.
remettre——to put againe.
permettre——to permit.
promettre——to promise.
viure——to liue.
suiure——to followe.

In Verbes there bee two numbers, the plural and singular, in euerie number three persons.

Hauing shewed you our Coniugations, let vs come to our Persons and Nombers: We haue but two Numbers (as I haue said before in the Noune) the singular and the plurall, and in euery number three persons, which are these:

For the singular Nomber

Ie,——I.—as for example,—Ie say, I doe:
Note that from Ie, commeth moy, mee.
tu,——thou—as for example—tu fais, thou dost
From tu, commeth toy, thee.
Il,——he:—as for example,—il faict, he doth.
From il, commeth luy, him.

For the plurall Nomber.

nous——wee:—example,—nous faisons, we doe.
vous——yee:—example,—vous faites, ye doe.
Ilz or elles—they:—example,—ilz or elles font, they doe. From ilz, commeth eux, them.

Note that when we speake to our superiors, equals, or curteously (though we speake but to one) yet we say vous, and not tu: as vous estes

le bien

le bien venu, you are welcome: and so for verbs, I refer you to the Treatise made thereof for the wordes & tenses, wishing you withall, to learne the two first verbes auoir, and estre, because they are helps to decline all the other: and also learne to apply your verbes, and to varie them.

The difference of Ie, moy, tu, and toy.

ALthough that Ie, and moy, doe represent one person, and also tu, and toy, yet they differ in this, that Ie, is alwaies ioyned with the verbe, and moy, is absolute: as if I demaunde, qui l'a batu? who hath beaten him? you answere moy, and not Ie, vnles you say, Ie l'ay batu', I haue beaten him: tu and toy, be of that nature as qui parle lá si hault? who speaketh there so lowde? c'est toy, it is thou, and not tu.

Me, te, se, le, vous, are commonly placed before verbes, as Ie vous prie, I pray you. Ie te souhaitte toute prosperité I wish thee all prosperitie, elle me tance she chydeth me, Ie le sçay bien I know it well, Il se deult he mourneth. But if the question bee asked, then vous and tu followe the Verbes, as que voullez vous? what wil you? que dis tu? what sayest thou?

Of du, au, de la, en la,

BEcause that in english it is said I goe to the Countrie, I come from the Countrie, so the english Students do commonly say, insteade of *The reforming of a grosse error.*

Ie vien du païs I come from the Countrie, Ie m'en vay, au païs, I goe to the Countrie, Ie vien de le païs Ie vay en le païs, placing this article, le for the english worde the, not considering that du signifieth from the, and au, to the, in the masculine gender, singular number: But why should I finde fault in the english students, whereas I my selfe haue heard French teachers, (I meane of our language) commit cõmonly that error? say then Ie m'en vay au païs? au chasteau, au pallais, and not en le pallais. Also Ie vien du Iardin, du verger, and not de le: For the plurall number masculine we say, Il est allé aux champs, he is gone to the fieldes, elle vient des Ieux she commeth from the playes. For the Feminine gender, we say, nous allonens la ville, we goe to the towne, Madame est en la salle, my Ladie is in the hall, elle vient de la ville, shee commeth from the towne, de la chambre from the Chamber.

En, le, la, and y, be Relatiues.

This sillable en, rehearseth the thing before spoken, as also le, and la: as if you say,

Baillez moy de l'argent, giue me some money,
one answers you,
vous en aurez. you shall haue some of it.
Ou est le Roy? where is the King?
ne le veoyez vous pas? do you not see him?
Ie ne le veoy pas. I see him not.

Ou est

Ou eſt ma filleule? where is my God daughter? appellez la. call her.

En, is ſometimes a Prepoſition, as Madame eſt en la maiſon. my Lady is at home elle eſt en l'egliſe. ſhe is in the Church.

En, is ſometimes put with verbes, ſignifying mouing to a place. as, Ie m'en vay en France. I goe to France. vous en allez vous? doe you goe away?

Y, is an Aduerbe, rehearſing the place ſpoken before: as

Ma fille eſt elle ceans? is my daughter within?
Ouÿ elle y eſt. yes ſhe is therein.
allez a l'eſchole. goe to Schoole.
i'y vay. I goe thither.

Of the Subſtantiue.

WE place the Subſtantiue before the Adiectiue, as du pain blanc, bread white: du vin claret, wine claret: vn Chapon gras, a Capon fat: du veloux noir, veluet blacke: du ſatin verd, Sattin greene. But bon, mauuais, beau, belle, gratieuſe, petit, vaillant, and certaine other adiectiues, be commonly ſet before ſubſtantiues, as vne bonne damoiſelle, a good gentlewoman, vn mauuais Maiſtre, a bad Maſter.

Of the Negatiue.

THis sillable ne, is euer vsed for a signe of denying, and it is moste vsed with point, pas, rien, nul, personne, aucun, sauroye, onques, or iamais: as, Ie ne veux point que vous faciez cela: I will not haue you to doe that: Il ne luy a pas dit ce que nous auons fait, he hath not tolde him (or her) that which wee haue done: Ie ne veoy personne, I see no body: vous ne mangez rien, you eate nothing: Il n'y a aucun mal, there is no harme: ne la veistes vous iamais? did you neuer see her? Ie ne le vey onques, I neuer sawe him. Where you must note, that the verbe is alwayes placed betwixt ne, and point, pas, and such like, as Ie ne parle pas, I doe not speake: You must not seeke (when you come to construction) to translate or construe, point, or pas, because they make parte of the negatiue, as vous n'auez pas accompli vostre promesse, you haue not fulfilled your promise: sauing that sometimes this worde pas, besides the negatiue, signifieth (steppes) as Il va pas a pas, he goeth step by step: nous marcheons a grands pas, we goe a great pace.

Pas, hath two significations, it is a Negatiue, and it signifieth (steppes)

Degrees of Comparison.

PLus, is the signe of the Comparatiue, and tres, of the Superlatiue: as ce chasteau est grand, this Castle is great: cetuy la est plus grand, that same is greater: mais l'aultre est tres grand,

grand, but the other is more great (or greatest of all.)

Bon, hath his owne comparatiue, as bon good, meilleur, better, tresbon, best of all: so hath bien, as bien dit, well said, mieux fait, better done: tres bien fait, most well done: where you must note and remember, that meilleur, is the comparatiue of bon: and mieux of bien, for in English you haue no difference: as, This cloath is good, but this is better: hee doth well, but the other doth better: which maketh many times, the student to mistake as I haue found by experience.

Note howeto place these cõparisons meilleur, mieux.

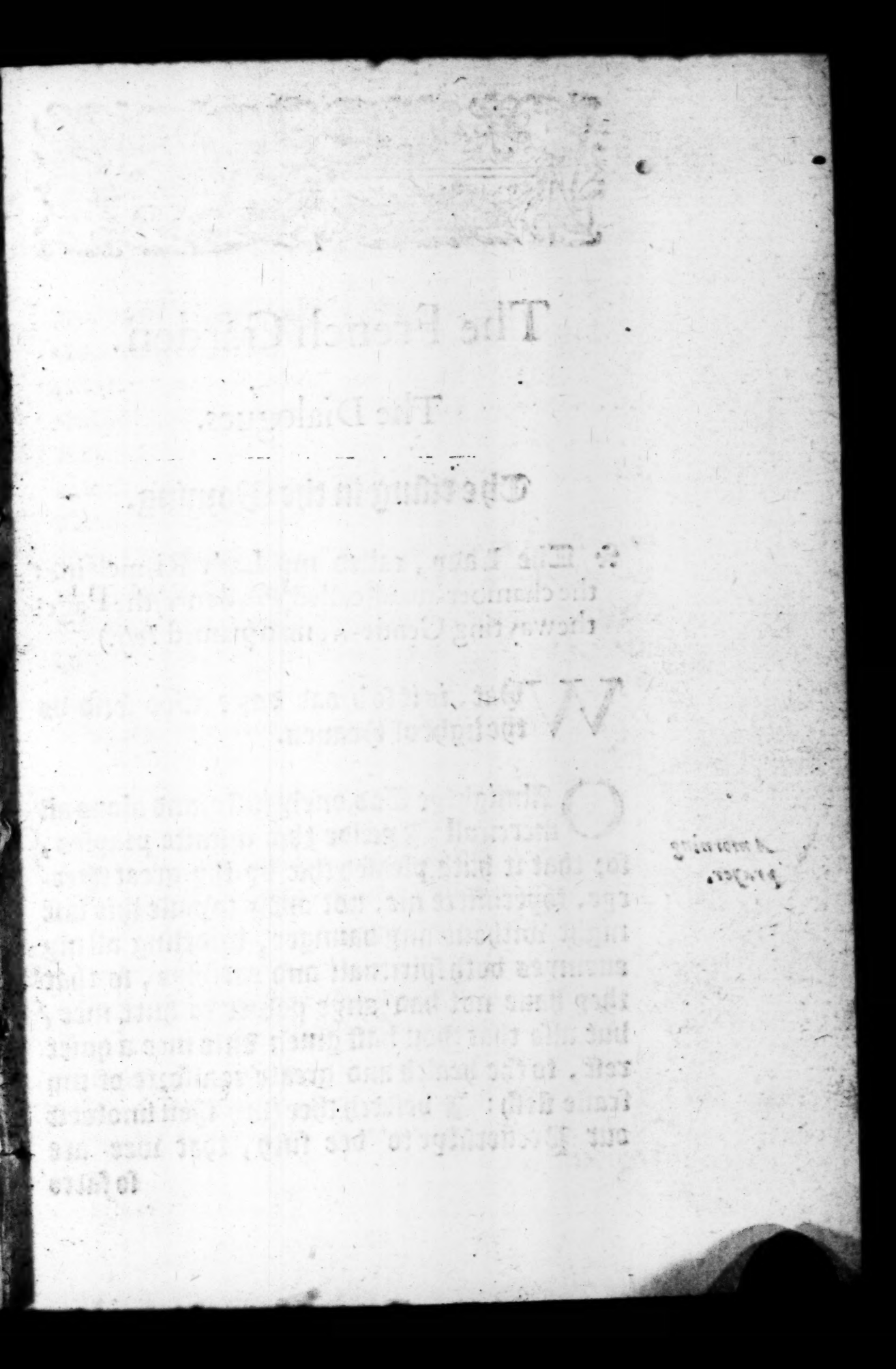
Againe Mauuais nought, hath pire worst, tres mauuais worst of all, petit little, moindre lesser, tres petit most little.

Thus haue I touched (as briefely as I might) those thinges which I deemed most necessarie, (and in my iudgement) which may suffice to attaine to the true pronounciation and congruitie of our language. My first purpose was onely to make a Dialogue for women, but because it had bin as a house without a doore, I haue thought good to set first the rules heere before written to bee as the entrie to come into our French Garden, & so the gate being wide open, they may walke in who will. If there be any Flowers, or hearbs which they dislike, let them be set aside: and plucke, & make their profit of that which shal be to them most agreeable: one thing, onely, I craue to examine

before you condemne.

A direction for to finde the pronounciation in the Dialogues.

The lettters of th'alphabet a, b, c, direct you to the farther margent for the pronounciation: And if there be more words then letters, in one page, they are marked with double letters, beginning euerie other page, by the first letter a and so through them all, if there bee so many words needefull to bee marked: If also there bee one word to bee marked twice, (or more) in one side, it is marked with the same letter that the first is marked with, to referre the student to the first word, for the pronounciation.



The French Garden.

The Dialogues.

The rising in the Morning.

* The Lady, called my Lady Ri-melaine: the chamber-maid (called *Prudence*) the Page: the waiting Gentle-woman (named *Ioly*.)

WHat, is it so broad day? God send vs the light of Heauen.

A morning prayer.

O Almightye God, onely iuste, and alone all mercifull, I yéelde thée infinite prayses, for that it hath pleased thée by thy great Mercye, to permitte me, not onely to passe this last night without any daunger, brideling all my enemyes both spirituall and earthlye, so that they haue not had anye power to hurt mee, but also that thou hast giuen vnto mee a quiet rest, to the health and greate comforte of my fraile flesh: I beseech thee (sith thou knowest our Peruersitye to bee such, that wee are so farre

Le Jardin François.

Les Dialogues.

Le leuer du Matin.

La Dame, nommée *Madame de Ri-Melaine*, *la Fille de chambre*, (nommée Prudence) *le Page*, *la Damoiſelle ſeruante* (nommée Iolye.)

O Quel grand iour il[a] fait! Dieu nous doint la lumiere ſpirituelle des[b] cieux.

[a] *Fét.* [b] *Cieus,*

O Dieu,[c] tout[d] puiſſant, ſeul iuſte, & ſeul[e] tout miſericordieux, ie te[e] rends louenges infinies, de ce qu'il t'a[f] pleu, par ta grand' miſericorde, me permettre non ſeulement de paſſer[g] cette[h] nuict[i] ſans[k] aucũ danger, bridant[e] tous mes ennemis[l] tant[m] ſpirituels que terreſtres, tellement[n] qu'ils[o] n'ont eu[k] aucun pouuoir de me nuire, mais[p] auſſi de ce que tu m'as donné vn[q] doux repos, a l'aiſe, ſanté et grand[r] reſcomfort de ma fragille[s] chair: Ie te ſuppli' (puis que tu[t] ſçais[u] noſtre peruerſité eſtre telle, que nous ſommes ſi[a] eſloignez

[c] *roo,* [d] *puees-ſaunt.* [e] *ran,* [f] *,plu.* [g] *ſte,* [h] *nwe,* [i] *ſauns,* [k] *ócun* [l] *taun,* [m] *ſpeo-reetnó,* [n] *kee* [o] *nóunt.* [p] *,óſſee.* [q] *doó,* [r] *récom-for.* [s] *ſher,* [t] *ſé* [u] *nó-tre.*

so farre from dooing anye thing which might please thee, that wee cannot so much as haue anye good thought or immagination, vnlesse it be inspired into vs by thy grace) that it would please thee to replennish me with thy holy spirit, which may worke in me holy cogitations, that may directe me to good workes. And seeing y^u hast ordayned thy holy Angels to be the guides & safe keeping of thy chosen; that it will please thee to sende me one of them, to conducte me in all my actions. And as thou haste chaced away the darkenes of the night (giuing vnto vs a newe daye and light) so driue awaye the palpable darkenesse of vice and errour that is in mee, and then giue mee a newenes of life. Touch my mouth and my lippes with thy holye fire, (which is the grace of thy holy spirit) that being purifyed by it, (the propiciation of my sinne being alreadye made, by the Sacrifice that thy onely Sonne our Sauiour hath made vnto thee for the same vpon the Crosse) all the workes that I shall doe (not onely this daye, but all the residue of my temporal life) may tend to the glorye of thy most holye name, & the edifying of my neighbours, whereby they may bee acceptable in thy sight, by the same our Lord Jesus Christ, which hath cõmanded vs to pray to thee in his name, & hath promised vs, that what so euer we shal aske thee in the name of him (through faith) shall be granted vnto vs: In whose name

(who

si [a] esloignez de faire [b] aucune chose qui te doibue
estre agreable, que [c] mesme nous ne pouuons
pas [d] tant seulement auoir [b] aucune bõne pensée,
ou imagination, si elle ne nous vient de ta grace)
qu'il te plaise me remplir de ton [e] sainct [f] esprit,
qui'l opere en moy saintes cogitations, qui m'ad-
dressent a bonnes œuures. Et puis qu'as ordonné
tes [g] saints Anges pour la conduite et [h] Sauue-
garde de tes [i] esleux, qu'il te plaise m'enuoyer
l'vn diceux. [k] pour me conduire en [l] toutes
mes actions: Et tout [m] ainsi comme tu as chassé
l'obscurité de la [n] nuict, et nous as donné vn nou-
ueau iour et lumiere, [m] ainsi chasse les palpables
tenebres d'erreur et de [o] vice qui sont en moy,
et dõne moy vnne [p] nouueauté de vie: [q] Touche
ma [r] bouche et mes leures de ton [s] saint feu (qui
[t] est la grace de ton diuin Esprit) afin [u] qu'est-
ant purifié d'iceluy (la [x] propiciation de mon pe-
ché estant desia faitte par le sacrifice que ton
[y] Filz vnique [z] nostre Sauueur t'en a [aa] faite a
l'arbre de la Croix) [l] toutes les [bb] œuures que ie
feray (non seullemẽt [cc] au-iour-d'huy, mais [l] tout
le residu de ma vie temporelle) tendent a la gloire
de ton [dd] nom tres-[ee] saint, et a l'edification de
mes [ff] prochains, et [m] ainsi te puissent estre a-
greables, par icelluy [gg] nostre Seigneur [hh] Iesus
Christ qui [ii] nous a [kk] cõmãdé de te prier [ll] en son
[mm] nom, et [ii] nous a promis que tout ce que
[ii] nous te [nn] demãderons [oo] au [mm] nom [pp] d'iceluy
(par foy) [ii] nous sera octroyé, [oo] au [mm] nom duquel

(qui

[a] *élonié* [b] *óhun*, [c] *méme* [d] *taun*, [e] *sint*, [f] *esprees* [g] *sinz* [h] *Souegarde* [i] *éluiz*, [k] *poor*, [l] *toote*. [m] *insee*, [n] *nweet* [o] *Geese* [p] *noo-Geóté*, [q] *tooshe* [r] *boosha* [s] *sin*, [t] *é*, [u] *ketaun*, [x] *propeeseeas-seeon*, [y] *feez* [z] *notré* [aa] *fét*, [bb] *euure* [cc] *oioordwee*, [dd] *non*, [ee] *sint* [ff] *proshins*, [gg] *nótre*, [hh] *Iesu-kreest*, [ii] *noos* [kk] *coom maund é* [ll] *an* [mm] *noom* [nn] *demaunde-roons*, [oo] *é* [pp] *deecelwee*

who is the infallible truth, yea truth it selfe, hauing certaine confidence in his holy words, I pray thee by the praier ẅ himselfe hath taught vs. Our Father which art in heauen.

HOe! who is in the inner Chamber? how now Maidens, heere you not? are you deafe? Prudence the Chamber-maide. I am heere Madam. The La. Why doe you suffer me to sleepe so long? I am ashamed of my selfe truely, Pru. I came heather soft and faire, once or twice, to see if you were awaked, and seeing you a sleepe I durst not awake you, but it is not so late as you thinke.

La: What is it a clocke? Pru. it is but halfe an houre past seauen.

La: what is it so farre day? Oh God! I went to bed yesternight so timely, thinking to rise this morning, at ẏ farthest at 6. a clock: now I verifie in me the graue speeches of that great Philosopher, the Emperor Marc. Aur. speaking of the vnsatiablenes of mankinde, when he said (among other things) the more I sleep, the more I would sleep. Go to go to, draw the windowes Curtaines: call my Page, let him bring some wood to my Chamber doore, make a fier quickly that I may rise.

Pru. Page where are you? what are you not ready? I thinke you must haue

a Cham-

(qui [a] est la verité [b] mesme, et infaillible, ayant certaine fiance en sa [c] sainte parole) ie te prie par la priere que luy [b] mesme nous a enseignée. [d] Nostre Pere qui es és [e] cieux.

[a] è [b] meme
[c] Sinte.
[d] nótre
[e] Seeus,

HAV, Qui [a] est-la dens cette anti-chambre? Et bien, Filles n'oyez-vous point? [f] estes-vous sourdes? *Prudence (Fille de Cham.)* me voi-cy Madame: *La. Da.* Pourquoy me laissez-vous tant, dormir? I'ay certes, honte de moy [b] mesme. *Pru* Ie suy venuë Icy tout bellement vne fois ou deux veoir si vous, [g] estiez [h] esveillée, et vous voyant dormir Ie ne vous ay osé esueiller mais sil [i] n'est pas i tard comme Il semble; *La Dame*, quelle [k] heure est il *Prud.* Il [i] ne'st que [l] Sept [m] heures et demie: *La Dame*, Comment est il si [n] haulte heure [o] hé Dieu? Ie m'allay coucher [p] hiersoir si [q] tost, pensant me leuer au plus tard a six [m] heures: maintenant Ie verifie en moy les graues propos de ce grand philosophe, l'empereur Marce Aurelle parlant de linsatieté des [r] humains, quand il [s] dict (entre autres choses) tant plus Ie dors et plus Ie veux dormir, or ça, ça, qu'on tire les [t] rideaulx des [u] fenestres; appellez mon page qu'il apporte du bois a la porte de ma chambre, qu'on face du feu [x] viste, que Ie me leue: *Pru.* Page ou [f] estes [y] vous comment [z] n'estes [y] vous pas encore [aa] habillé; Ie croy quil [y] vous faut

[f] ète
[g] étiéz,
[h] éuelliée
[i] né
[k] eur, [l] set,
[m] eures
[n] hót
[o] eh [p] ersoir,
[q] tót
[r] vmins
[s] deet,
[t] reedeó
[u] fenetres,
[x] vette
[y] voo, [z] neté,
[aa] abeelié

a Chamberlaine. The Page. How now?
what haue you sene this morning?
hath your Louer broken promise
with you? how sharp you are! how wel you play
the Mistresse? my Lady could not chide
better, what ayleth you? Pru. I crye you
mercye sir, haue I offended you?
one may not speake to you, but with reuerence,
you haue forgotten your last beating, you
haue great need that my Lady remember
you, it is so long since shee made
you be whipped: will it please you
to fetch some wood? bring some faggots
and billets, forget not a bauen,
and see that it be drye, for the faggots
are too greene, lay them at the Chamber
doore, & come not in the chamber vntil my Lady
be vp, or that you be called,
hasten you. La. O God! how long
you make me tarrye! kindle the
fire quickly, warme my smocke, and giue
it me. Where is Joly? call her:
Pru. she commeth Madame. Mistresse Jolye,
My Ladye calleth you in great hast:
Jolye. God Lord! what shall I doe?
she will chide me, I pray thee sweet
heart, help me a little to put on my gowne,
giue me that Rebato as it is, I
will pin it anone, I haue not
leysure to doe it now: I cannot

vn [a] homme de chambre: *Le Page*. Et bien qu'auez [b] vous [c] veu ce matin? [d] vostre amoureux vous a il manqué de promesse que vous [e] estes si diuerse? vous faites bien de la [f] maistresse, Madame, ne tenceroit pas mieux, que [b] vous [g] faut-il? *Prud.* Ie [b] vous crie merci Monsieur, [b] vous ay-ie offencé? n'oseroit on parler a [d] vous qu'en reuerence? [d] vous sentez [c] vostre vieux batu, [b] vous auez besoing que Madame se souuienne de [d] vous, Il y a si long [h] temps quélle ne [b] vous a fait [i] estriller, [b] vous [k] plaist Il aller querir du bois; apportez des [l] fagots et des buches, n'oubliez pas vnne bourreé, et voyez qu'elle soit [m] seiche, car les [l] fagots sont trop [n] verds, mettez les a [o] l'huis de la chambre, et n'y entrez pas que Madame ne soit leuée, ou que vous ne soyes appellé [p] hastez vous. *La Dame*: [q] He Dieu que vous me faittes attendre? allumez le feu [r] vistement, chauffez ma chemise et me la [s] baillez, ou [t] est Iolie? appellez la: *Pru.* Elle vient Madame. [u] Madamoiselle Iolie, Madame vous appelle en grand' [x] haste: *Iolye*. Bon Dieu! que feray-Ie? elle me tencera, Ie te pre ma grand' amie aide moy vn peu a [y] vestir ma robe, baillez moy ce rabat tel qu'il [z] est, Ie [aa] l'espingleray [bb] tantost, Ie n'en ay pas a cette [cc] heure le loisir, Ie ne sçauroye

[a] *oome*, [b] *voo*, [c] *vu*, [d] *votre*. [e] *éte*. [f] *metresse* [g] *Fé-tee*

[h] *tán* [i] *étreellier*, [k] *plét* [l] *fagos* [m] *séshe* [n] *vers* [o] *Luee* [p] *háté* [q] *eh* [r] *veetemant*; [s] *balliez*. [t] *é* [u] *madmoyzelle* [x] *háte* [y] *véteer* [z] *ét* [aa] *lepeengleré*, [bb] *tauntót* [cc] *eure*

trouuer

finde my kertle nor my apzone,
I giue you great thankes, I will
an other time, doe so much for you.
Pru. Mend that same a little, that
hangeth behinde you. Iolye. I am well enough
I will dresse my selfe better anone.
let me goe, I heare my Ladys call.
Ladye. Will you keepe me heere
all the day? where be all my
thinges? goe fetch my cloathes:
bring my petty-coate bodyes: I meane my
damask quilt bodies with whale bones, what
lace dos you giue me heere? this lace is too
shorte, the tagges are broken, I cannot
lace my selfe with it, take it away, I will haue
that of greene silke: when shall I haue my
vnder coate? giue me my peticoate of wrought
Crimson veluet with siluer fringe: why doe
you not giue me my night gowne? for
I take colde: where be my stockens?
giue me some cleane sockes, I will
haue no worsted hosen, showe me
my Carnation silke stockins: where laide you
last night my garters? take away these slippers,
giue me my veluet pantofles;
send for the shoomaker that he may haue
againe these turn-ouer shoes, for they be too high
Put on my white pumpes: set them vp
I will none of them: Giue me rather my
Spanish leather shoes, for I will walke

to day,

trouuer ma deuanture (mon deuanteau)
Ie vous remercie grandement, I'en feray
vne [a] aultre fois [b] autant pour vous.
Prud. [c] raccoustrez vn peu cela qui vous
pend derriere: *Iolly.* Ie suy bien assez,
I acheueray [d] tantost de [e] m'habiller,
laissez moy aller, Ie l'oy qu'elle appelle:
La. Da. me voullez vous tenir
Ici tout le Iour, ou sont toutes mes
[f] besognes? allez querir mes [g] accoustrements,
apportez mon [h] corps de Cote, [i] I'entends,
mon [h] corps de damas piqué quel lacet me
[k] baillez vous Ici ce lacet bleu [l] est trop
court, les [m] ferets en sont rompus. Ie ne m'en
sçauroye lacer [n] ostez le, Ie [o] veulx auoir
celluy? de soye verte, quand auray-Ie mon
cotillon? [k] baillez moy ma cotte deueloux
cramoisi a ramage frengé d'argent, que ne
me baillez vous ma robe de [p] nuict? car
Ie me [q] morfonds: ou sont mes bas de chausses?
baillez moy des chaussons blancs, Ie ne
[r] veulx point de bas d'estame, [s] monstrez
moy mes bas de soye Incarnate, ou [t] meittes vous
[u] hier soir mes Iartieres? [n] ostez ses pantoufles,
[k] baillez moy mes mulles de velloux,
enuoyez querir le Cordonnier afin qu'il
reprenne ses patins, car Ilz sont trop hauts:
Chaussez mes escarpins [x] blancs, serrez les
Ie n'en [r] veulx point, [k] baillez moy [y] plustost mes
souliers de marroquin, car Ie me promeneray

[a] ôtre, [b] ôtaun.
[c] racootrez.
[d] tauntó
[e] mabeellier
[f] bezoonies,
[g] acootremãs.
[h] cór
[i] iantan.
[k] balliè [l] é
[m] férés
[n] óté, [o] veuz.
[p] nweet
[q] morfoons.
[r] veu, [s] moontré
[t] meete, [u] ersoir
[x] blauns.
[y] plutó

to day, This shoing-horne hurteth me.
Can you not put them on with the furre?
Tye the strings with a strong double
knot, for feare they vntye them-selues:
Jolye, come dresse my head, set
the Table further from the fire, it is too neere.
Put my chayre in his place. Why doe you
not set my great loking glasse on the table?
It is too high, set the supporter lower,
Undoe my night attire:
Why doe you not call the Page to warme the
rubbers? let him be called: heere sirra warme
that, and take heed you burne it not.
I praye you Jolye rubbe well my head,
for it is very full of dandrife, are not my combes
in the case? Where is my
Iuorye combe? Combe mee
with the boxen combe: Giue me
first my combing cloth, otherwise
you will fill me full of haires, the haires
will fall vpon my cloathes,
Combe backe-ward, O God! you combe
too harde, you scratch me, you
pull out my hayres, can you not
vntangle them softly with your handes
before you put the combe to it? Iol. will
it please you to rise vp a little Madame?
For your haires are so long, that they
traile on the ground Lady. My daughter
Fleurimonde is like me in that,

hath

[a] au-Iour-d'huy, le Chausse-pied me blesse, ne les sçauriez vous chausser auec la fourreure? attachez les [b] rubends d'un [c] noeud ferme et double, affin qu'ilz ne se [d] desnouënt, Iolye, venez me dresser la [e] teste, recullez la table du feu, car elle en [f] est trop pres, mettez ma Chaire en sa place, que ne mettez vous mon grand miroir sur la table? Il [f] est trop haut, abbaissez le vallet de miroir, deffaites ma [g] coifeure de [h] nuict: que n'appelle-on le page pour chauffer les frotoirs, faittes l'appeller: ça mon amy chauffez cela, et gardez vous bien de le [i] brusler. Ie vous prie Iolye frottez moy bien la [e] teste car Ie l'ay fort crasseuse, mes [k] peignes, ne sont [l] ilz pas dens [m] l'estuy? ou [f] est mon [k] peigne d'iuoire? [k] peignez moy de celluy de bouys [n] baillez moy mon [o] peigneoir premierement. [p] aultrement vous m'empliriez de poil, les cheueux tomberont sur mes [q] accoustrements, [r] peignez en arriere, oh Dieu! vous me peignez trop fort, vous [s] m'esgratignez, vous m'arrachez les cheueux, ne les sçauriez vous [t] démesler tout bellement auec la [u] main auant que d'y mettre le [k] peigne? *Iolye*: vous [x] plaist il vous leuer vn peu Madame, car vos cheueux sont si [y] longs qu'ilz trainent a terre: *La Da.* Ma [z] Fille Fleurimonde me ressemble en cela,

[a] *óioordwee*
[b] *ruban* [c] *neu.*
[d] *dénooet* [e] *tóte*
[f] *é*
[g] *coifure*
[h] *nweet.*
[i] *brúler*
[k] *pinie* [l] *ee*
[m] *letwee,*
[n] *ballié*
[o] *pinioir,*
[p] *ótreman*
[q] *acoótremãs,*
[r] *péniez.*
[s] *mégrateeniez*
[t] *démeler*
[u] *min.*
[x] *plét*
[y] *loen,* [z] *feellie*

 a-elle

hath she not faire haires, what say you of it?
Iol. Truly Madame she hath the fayrest,
the longest flaxen-couler haires that one can see,
there needeth no curling of them, for they are
curled of themselues, In truth she
hath the fayrest head of haires that euer I sawe.
Lady. I like her the better for it,
it is a thing verye comely for a
woman, and as *Saint Paul* saith,
It is an Ornament vnto her, but whilst
we prattle, we forget that the
time goeth away: go to, I am combed enough.
Page, take the combe-brushes, and make cleane
my combes, take heed you doe not make them
cleane with those that I vse to my head: take a
quill to take away the filth from them, and
then put them in the case, that none be mis-
sing: go to, make an end of dressing my head.
Iol. What doth it please you to weare to day
Madame? will it please you to weare your
haires onely, or els to haue your
French whood? Lady, giue me
my whood, for me thinketh it is
some-what colde, and I haue a rewme which
is falne on the left side of my head,
But tarrye, what weather is it?
Iol. Truely Madame it seemeth that this
day will be the fayrest day that hath bene this
great while. Lady, I perceiue
that you would haue me to take an

other

n'a-elle pas de beaux cheueux, qu'en dittes vous?
Iolye: Certes Madame elle les a les plus beaux,
[a] longs et blonds qu'on sçauroit veoir,
lon n'a que faire de les friser, car ilz sont
[b] crespelus-d'eux [c] mesmes, en verité elle
a la plus belle [d] cheueleure que Ie [e] vey Iamais:
La.Da. elle m'en agree dauantage, et Ie l'en
ayme mieux, [f] c'est vne chose bien seante
a vne femme, et, comme dit [g] Saint *Paul*,
ce luy [h] est vn ornement; mais ce pendant
que nous deuisons nous oublions que le
[i] temps S'en va, lá, lá, Ie suy assez [k] peignee,
Page prenez les brosses, nettoyez les
[l] peignes, gardez vous de les nettoyer auec
celles que I'use pour ma [m] teste, prenez vne
plume pour en [n] oster la crasse, et puis mettez
les tous en [o] l'estuy qu'aucun d'eux ne soit
[p] esgaré, ça acheuez de me dresser la [m] teste:
Iolye: Que vous [q] plaist il porter [r] au-Iour-
d'huy Madame? vous [q] plaist il aller en vos
cheueux seullement, ou bien auoir [s] vostre
chaperon de veloux? *La.Da.* Qu'on me
[t] baille mon chaperon, car il me semble qu'il
fait vn peu froid, et vn [u] rheume [x] m'est
tombé au [y] costé [z] gauche de la [m] teste,
mais attendez, quel [i] temps fait il?
Iollye certes Madame il semble qui'l fera [r] au-iour-
d'huy le plus beau Iour qui ait [aa] esté encor
de long [i] temps: *La:Da:* Ie [bb] veoy bien
que vous vouldriez que ie prinse vnne

[a] *loons.*
[b] *krépelu*
[c] *mémes*
[d] *sheuelure,*
[e] *vee.*
[f] *sét.* [g] *Sin*
[h] *ét.* [i] *tans.*
[k] *piniée,* [l] *pinies*
[m] *téte.* [n] *óter*
[o] *letwee*
[p] *egaré* [q] *plét*
[r] *ótoordwee*
[s] *vótre* [t] *ballie*
[u] *rume,* [x] *mé*
[y] *kóté,* [z] *góshe.*
[aa] *éte* [bb] *voy.*

other attyre, and for to please you, I am content of it, but if I be sicke thereby, I will laye the blame on you. Iol. Noe with the grace of God Madame.

Lady, Set vp then my French whood and my Border of Rubies, giue me an other head attyre: take the key of my closet, and goe fetch my long bore where I set my Iewels (for to haue them out) that I vse to weare on my head, what is become of my wyer: where is the haire cap: haue you any ribans to make knots: where be the laces for to binde my haires: go to Page, giue me some water to wash, where's my muske ball: giue me rather my paste of Almonds, for it scoureth better: where is my piece of Scarlet to wipe my face: giue me that napkin: now set on my Carkenet of precious stones: call my Taylor to bring my gowne, not the close one, but my open gowne of white Sattin layd on with buttons of Pearle. Prudence, giue me my bracelets of Aggathes Shall I haue no vardingale: you remember nothing, you haue a Coneyes memorye, you lose it in running, go to you head-braine fellowe, Page hear you you doe but playe the fole, doe you not see that I want my buske: what is become of the buske-poynt: Iol. what doth it

please

[a] aultre [b] coiffure, et pour vous complaire i'en
suy contente, mais si i'en suy mallade, ie m'en
prendray a vous. *Iolye*: Non serez
par la grace de Dieu Madame:
La. Da. Resserrez donc mon chaperon et ma
[c] bordeure de rubis, [d] baillez moy vn [e] aultre
atour de [f] teste, prenez la clef de mon Cabinet,
et allez querir ma [g] boiste longue, ou ie [h] mets
mes [i] Ioyaux, pour auoir mes [k] brillands,
[l] qu'est deuenu de mon mole? ou [m] est la
[n] houppe? auez vous des [o] ribands pour faire
les [p] noeuds? ou sont les cheuellieres pour
[q] m'entortiller le poil? ça Page qu'on me donne
a lauer, ou [m] est ma balle musquée? [d] baillez
moy [r] plustost de ma [s] paste d'amandes, car
elle nettoyë mieux, ou [m] est ma piece
[t] d'escarlate pour m'essuÿer le visage? [d] baillez
moy cette seruiette, a cette-[u] heure qu'on me
mette mon Carquan de pierreries, appellez
mon [x] tailleur qu'il m'apporte ma robe, non
celle qui [m] est close, mais ma robe ouuerte de
Satin blanc, auec les boutons de perles,
Pruddence [d] baillez moy mes [y] bracelets dagathe,
n'auray-Ie point de vertugadine? vous ne
vous souuènez de rien, vous auez vne
memoire de conil vous la perdez en courant,
et bien lá [z] caillette? Page, entendez vous?
vous ne faites que faire le sot, ne voyez vous
pas que I'ay faute de mon busque? qu'a on
fait de [aa] l'esguillette? *Iolye*. Que vous

[a] plaist

[a] *otre*, [b] *coifure* [c] *bordure* [d] *balliée* [e] *ótre* [f] *téte* [g] *boite* [h] *mé* [i] *Ioyós*, [k] *brilliauns* [l] *ké* [m] *é* [n] *hoope* [o] *reebans* [p] *neus*. [q] *mantorteellier* [r] *plutót* [s] *páte* [t] *dékarlate* [u] *eure* [x] *tallieur* [y] *braselé* [z] *kalliette* [aa] *légeelliéte*

please you to haue Madame, a ruffe band or a Rebato? Lady. Let me see that ruffe, How is it that the supporter is so soyled? I knowe not for what you are fit, that you cannot so much as to keep my cloathes cleane: I beleeue that the meanest woman in this towne, hath her apparel in better order then I haue: take it away giue me my Rebato of cut-worke edged, is not the wyer after the same sorte as the other? It is great wonder if it be any thing better, We think it is now time that you should knowe how to serue. Is there no small pinnes for my Cuffes? Looke in the pinne-cushen. Pinne that with a blacke pinne, giue me my girdle and see that all the furniture be at it: looke if my Cizers, the pincers. the pen-knife, the knife to close Letters, with the bodkin, the ear-picker and my Seale, be in the case: where is my purse to weare vpon my gowne? and see that my siluer Comfet box be full of Comfets: haue I a cleane handkercher? I will haue no Muffe, for it is not colde, but shall I haue no gloues? Bring my maske and my fanne, Help me to put on my Chayne of pearles. Page come hether, goe to my Ladye of Beau-seiour, haue me most humblye commended vnto her, & tell her that if she haue

Beau-seiour signifieth faire abode.

[a] plaist Il auoir Madame, vne fraise ou vn rabat? *La. Da.* [b] monstrez moy cette fraise là, d'ou vient que le porte-fraise [c] est si [d] salle? Ie ne sçay a quoy vous [e] estes propre, que vous ne sauriez tant seullement tenir mes hardes nettement, Ie croy que la moindre femme de cette ville a ses [f] besognes mieux en ordre que moy, [g] ostez-le, [h] baillez moy mon rabat de point-coupé a dentelle, le porte-rabat [i] est il point de [k] mesme [l] parcure que [m] l'aultre? [n] c'est grand [o] merveilles il [i] est vn peu mieux, [i] est il point desormais [p] temps que vous appreniez a seruir? n'y a il point de petites [q] espingles, pour mettre mes renuers, mes manchettes? regardez au peloton, attachez cela d'une [q] espingle noire, baillez moy ma [r] ceinture, et voyez que toute la fourniture y soit: regardez si mes ciseaux, les pincettes, le trenche-plume, le ferme-lettre, le poinçon, le [s] cure-oreille, et mon cachet sont dens [t] l'estuy, ou [i] est ma bource de parade? et voyez que mon drageoir soit plain de dragée, ay-ie vn [u] moucheoir blanc? ie ne veux point de [x] mancheon, car il ne fait pas froid, mais n'auray-ie point de [y] gands? apportez mon masque et mon [z] esuentail? aidez moy a mettre ma chaine de perles. Page venez ça, allez vous en chez Madame de Beau-seiour, presentes luy mes tres-[aa] humbles recommandations, et dittes luy que si elle

a *plet*
b *moontré*
c *é.* d *sale.*
e *este.* f *bejonie.*
g *óté.* h *ballié.*
i *et* k *méme.*
l *parure*
m *lótre* n *se,*
o *meruellie*
p *tan*
q *epeengle.*
r *sinture*
s *curorellie*
t *letwee,*
u *mooshoir*
x *maunshoen*
y *gauns,*
z *évantail*
aa *Emble*

n'e

no greater busines, if it
pleaseth her to take the paines to come & dyne
with vs, & bring with her, her Sister Mistresse
Du Pont-galliard, they shall be most hartilie
welcome, and whome so euer it shall please
them to bring wt them, & we will do something
this after noone for to recreate vs
and passe the time: gos your wayes, bring me
an answer forth-with: and you Prudence set vp
all my night-geare, put them in
the cushen cloath dresse my chamber, & then goe
aske Mistresse Clemence (my Daughters
Mistresse) if they be readye:
Bid her bring with her to me in the gallerie,
Fleurimonde & Charlot with their worke. Jolye
come with me, carye with you my prayer-booke
and my Psalter, first goe
to the boyes chamber, see if they be
readie: come againe by and by, to the end that
I be not alone, you shall finde me
in the gallerie.

Du Pont-gaillard: of the liuely bridge.

The

n'a de plus importantes affaires) s'il luy [a]plaist prendre la peine de venir [b] disner ceans, et amener auec elle sa [c]soeur[d] Madamoiselle du Pont-[e] gaillard, elles seront les plus que tres bien venuës, et quiconque leur plaira amener auec elles, et nous ferons quelque chose cette aprez [f] disnee pour nous recreer et passer le [g] temps, allez, apportez m'en [h]responce tout incontinent: Et vous Prudence serrez toutes mes hardes de [i] nuict, mettez les dens la toillette, faites ma chambre, et puis allez demander a la gouuernante de mes filles (Madame Clemence) si elles sont[k] prestes, et qu'elle[l] m'ameine Fleurimonde et Charlotte en la gallerie auec leurs ouurages. Iolye, venez auec moy, apportez mon liure de prieres et mes [m] pseaulmes, allez premier en la chambre des garçons [n] veoir s'ilz sont [o]prestz? reuenez tout presentement, a fin que Ie ne demeure seulle, vous me trouuerez en la gallerie.

a plê
b deener
c seur
d Madmoizelle.
e galliard
f deenée
g tans
h reponse
i nuect
k prétes
l maméne
m séomes
n voir, o prés

Le

The 2. Dialogue.

Prudence: The Mistresse (named Mrs. Clemence Valdory) The Daughters: Fleurimonde, and Charlotte.

Mrs. Clem. Who knocketh there?
Pru. It is I M. Clemence, Mistr, Come in, the doore is not locked nor bolted. Pru. God giue you good morrowe Gentle-women: good morrowe Mistresse Clemence: Fleuri. And to you also Prudence, what newes? doe you bring vs anye newes? is my Mother vp?
Pru. Vp! she is alreadie in the gallery, she hath sent me to knowe if you were readie, She biddeth you you three to come to her, and that ye bring your worke with you
Mist. Did not I tell you so? in truth it grieueth me verye much to see you so sluggish. I haue called you an houre before you began to rise, you will force me in the end to complaine to my Ladye your mother: it is a thing vndecent and vnwholsome, for young people to lye a bed so long: go to mistresse Charlot, your eldest sister is readie, are not you so yet? Chorl. I pray you

doe not

Prudence, la Gouernante (nommée Madame Clemence valdory) Les [a] Filles (Fleurimonde et Charlotte.)

[a] Feelies

QVi [b] est ce qui heurte lá?
La Go. *Pru.* [c] cest moy Madame Clemence: *La Gou.* Entrez [d] l'huis [e] n'est pas a la clef ny [f] verrouillé: *Prud.* Dieu vous (fermé doint le bon iour mes Damoiselles; bon iour Madame Clemence: *Fleurimonde*, Et a vous aussi Prudence: quelles nouuelles? que nous apportez vous de nouueau? ma mere [g] est elle leuée? *Prud.* leuée! elle [h] est [h] desia en la gallerie, elle m'a enuoyé sçavoir si vous [i] estiez [k] prestes, elle vous mande que vous la veniez trouuer toutes trois, et qu'apportiez vos ouurages: *La Gou*: ne vous le disoy-Ie pas bien? en verité Il me [l] fasche fort de vous [m] veoir si paresseuses, Ie vous ay appellées vne [n] heure auant que vous vous levissiez, vous me [o] contraindrez en fin de m'en [p] plaindre a Madame [q] vostre Mere [r] c'est vne chose mal-seante et mal [s] saine pour vne Ieunesse de se tenir au [t] lict si long-[u] temps: Et bien [x] Madamoiselle Charlotte [q] vostre [y] soeur [z] aisnée [b] est [aa] preste, ne l'[bb] estes vous pas ençores? *Charlotte*: Ie vous prie

[b] é [c] sé
[d] lwee, [e] né
[f] verroollié
[g] ét
[h] déia
[i] étié [k] prétes
[l] fáshe [m] voir
[n] eure [o] coontrindrez
[p] plindre,
[q] vótre, [r] sét
[s] sene [t] lee
[u] tans [x] Madmoizelle
[y] seur
[z] inée
[aa] prétes
[bb] éte

ne

doe not tell my mother, and you shall see that hereafter we shalbe more dilligent, not-with-standing I am readie doe you not remember the Proverbe which my Brother tolde vs the other day, that to rise early is not the best chance, but to breake-fast is the surest thing? Sister where be our workes? I forgot my needle case, take the silke, the bottome of threed, the cruel is not vntwyned it is all one, let vs goe when you please, but tary a little, I haue not my siluer thimble, it is within my worke-bore.

The 3. Dialogue.

The Ladye: the Daughters: the Mistresse.

The Dau. I Beseech you Mother pray to God to blesse me and giue me your blessing, if it pleaseth you.

Lady. I pray the strong Almightie God to increase his graces in you, and to blesse you. I mervaile verie much that French-men (which bring vp and teach their Children so well) doe not make them to aske their parentes blessing (I meane their fathers and mothers) seeing that it is a thing that hath

ne le dittes pas a ma mere, et vous verrez que ci aprez nous serons plus diligentes, [a] néantmoings Ie suy [b] preste, ne vous souuenez vous point du prouerbe que mon frere nous dit [c] l'aultre Iour, que leuer matin ce [d] n'est pas [e] heur, mais [f] desieuner, [g] c'est le plus seur? Ma [h] soeur ou sont nos ouurages? I'oublie mon [i] estuy aux [k] esguilles, prenez la soye, le ploton de fil, la sayette [d] n'est pas encor deuuidée, [g] ce'st tout vn, allons quand il vous plaira, mais attendez vn peu ie n'ay pas mon dé d'argent, il est dens ma bouëtte aux ouurages.

[a] neaunmoins,
[b] prête
[c] lôtre
[d] nè [e] eur,
[f] déiuner [g] sé
[h] seur
[i] ètwee
[k] egullies

Troisiesme Dialogue.

La Dame, Les Filles, la Gouuernante.

Les [l] *Filles* IE vous supplie ma Mere priez Dieu qu'l me benye, donnez moy [m] vostre benediction, s'il vous [n] plaist: *La Dame*: Ie prie le Dieu fort tout puissant de vous augmenter ses graces, et qu'il vous benië. [o] Ie m'esmerveille beaucoup que les François qui [p] esleuent et instruisent si bien leurs [q] enfants, ne leur font demander la benediction de leurs [r] parents (I'entend pere et mere) [s] veu que [t] c'est vne chose qui a

[l] feellies
[m] vôtre, [n] plet,
[o] mèmerveille
[p] eleuet
[q] anfauns
[r] parans
[s] vu [t] sête

[a] esté

hath bene vsed by the holy Patriarches, And also that Ecclesiasticus saith, that the blessing of the father, doth strengthen the houses of the children, and that the mothers curse doth rote out the foundation thereof: What say you to it mistresse Clemence?

The duety of children towards their parēts to craue their blessinges.

Mist. Madame, ỹ fathers & mothers in France doe not neglect to pray to God for their Children, and although they vse not the outward Cerimonie, yet they doe blesse them, and without doubt, God heareth their Prayers, and maketh the children to prosper.

Lady. But yet a thing is of small value, if it be not worth the asking: And although it is the part of fathers & mothers (truely Christians) to haue care of their childrens education, and to pray zealously for them: and also to prouide them necessary thinges for this temporall life, (Otherwise they should be worse then Infidels and the fowles of the ayre) Yet it is the childrens ductye to require it in all humblenes: but enough of that. If French-men doe amisse therein, we neglect (it may be) manye other good customes wō they do obserue. Now Fleurimond, haue you prayed to God to day?

The duetie of parentes towards their Children.

Fleu. Yes forsoth mother. Lady. It is well done, for (as Monsieur de Pybrac saith in the first verse of the first of his Quadrins)

God

[a] esté vsitée par les [b] Saincts Patriarches: et aussi que l'ecclesiastique dit, que la Benediction du Pere affermit les maisons des [c] enfants, et que la mallediction de la mere[d] desracine les [e] fondements, qu'en dittes vous Madame Clemence?

La Gou. Madame, les Peres et Meres en France ne laissent pas de prier Dieu pour leurs [c] enfants, et encor qu'ilz n'usent pas la Ceremonie exterieure, si [f] est ce qui'lz les benissent, et sans [g] doubte Dieu oyt leurs prieres et fait prosperer les [c] enfants.

La Dame: Mais vne chose [f] est de bien peu de valleur si elle ne [h] vault le demander? et encor que [i] c'est le fait des peres et meres, vrayement [k] Chrestiens d'auoir soing de L'education de leurs [c] enfants, et prier zelleusement pour eux, aussi Les pourvoir de choses necessaries pour la vie temporelle [l] aultrement Ilz seroyent pires que les Infidelles, et que la [m] volaille du Ciel, [n] neantmoings le debuoir des [c] enfants [f] est de le requerir en toute [o] humilité, mais laissons cela, si les françois [p] faillent en cela, nous [q] obmetons (peut [r] estre) plusieurs [s] aultres [t] coustumes qu'ilz obseruent. Or ça *Fleurimonde* auez vous prié Dieu [u] au-Iour-d'huy?

Fleurimonde: ouy ma Mere: *La Dame*: c'est bien fait, car (comme dit *Monsieur* de *Pibrac* au premier vers du premier de ses [x] quatrains)

[a] été, [b] sin
[c] anfauns
[d] déraseene.
[e] foondemans,
[f] é [g] doote
[h] vó [i] sé
[k] kretiens.
[l] ótremant
[m] volallié
[n] neaunmoins,
[o] vmeeleeti
[p] falliet
[q] ometoons,
[r] étre
[s] ótre,
[t] cootume
[u] ótoordwee
[x] kadrins

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[a] été, [b] sin
[c] anfauns
[d] déraseene.
[e] foondemans,
[f] é [g] doote
[h] vó [i] sé
[k] kretiens,
[l] ótremant
[m] volallié
[n] neaunmoins,
[o] vmeeleeti
[p] falliet
[q] ometoons,
[r] étre
[s] ótre,
[t] cootume
[u] ótoordwee
[x] kadrins

God first of all, then honour father and mother: which agreeth very well with this sentence: Set God before, then let vs care for our selues. which is as much to say, that the first care we ought to haue is to serue God, and then after to care for transitorie thinges, but note well that which I tell you: Go to Charlote, where is your minde? fire my Instruction in your memorye. I say that so soone as one doth awake, yea euen at the breake of day, we must praise God, according to an other Quadrin of that honorable and learned personage before-named: which followeth.

At peepe of day, rise and praise God,
Let this first worke appeere:
At night leaue worke, and praise God to,
And thus spend all the yeere.

So that we ought to begin and end the day, yea our yeeres, by one same thing: that is, to serue and praise God. When you haue some more knowledge in the french tongue, I will that your Master make you to learne by heart, Mounsi. de Pibracs Quadrins, for they be full of erudition and rich sentences. I pray you Mist. Clemence, and I doe charge you, aboue all

thinges

Dieu tout premier, puis Pere et Mere [a] honore, qui ne deroge pas beaucoup de cette Sentence: Dieu deuant tout, puis de nous ayons cure, qui [b] vault autant a dire, que le premier soing que nous [c] debuons auoir, c'est de seruir Dieu, et par aprez nous soucier des choses transitoires, mais notez ce que ie vous di: et bien Charlotte ou [d] est [e] vostre attention? Imprimez mon instruction en [e] vostre memoire. Ie di que si [f] tost qu'on [g] est [h] esueillé, voire quo'n veoid le iour poindre, Il faut prier Dieu, suiuant vn [i] aultre [k] quatrain de cet [l] honorable et docte personnage, auant nommé: qui s'ensuit.

[a] onore.
[b] vót
[c] deuoons
[d] é [e] vótre
[f] tó
[g] ét [h] éuelhé
[i] ótre [k] kadrin
[l] onnorable

Auec le Iour, commence ta Iournée,
de L'etternel le [m] sainct [n] nom benissant
Le soir aussi ton labeur finissant
Louë-l'encor, et passe ainsi l'année.

[m] sin [n] noon

tellement que nous [o] debuons commencer et acheuer le Iour, voire nos ans, par vne [p] mesme chose, qui est seruir et louër Dieu. Quand vous aurez vn peu plus de [q] connoissance en la langue Françoise, Ie [r] veulx que vostre [s] Maistre françois vous face apprendre par [t] coeur les [k] quatrains de *Monsieur de Pibrac*, car Ilz sont pleins d'erudition et riches sentences. Ie vous prie Madame Clemence, et vous encharge sur

[o] deuoon
[p] méme
[q] koonnéssance,
[r] veu, [s] métre
[t] keur.

things, that you stir them to the seruice of God.
Youth is bound to haue in reuerence
their Maisters.

The duetie of children towards their maisters & teachers.

and all those which teach them to good,
for they are to them as second fathers and
mothers: yea Alexander the great did preferre
his Maister Aristotle to his Father Phillip,
in as much that he had receiued but life
of his father, & of Aristotle, he had the meanes
and knowledge to liue wel, for there is one same
resemblance betweene the not being, & the euill
being, sauing that, that which is not, getteth
no euill fame, and is not in danger
of eternall torment, but he which
hath a bad being, or is wicked, is

A Caueat for Maisters & teachers.

subiect to both: Therefore
it is a good conclusion, that it were better to be
vnborne then vntaught
vertuously and Christianly.
I put to your iudgement how much
they shall haue one day to answere
that haue charge of those young impes, which
in steed to prop them & keep straight, leaue them
to take such foldes as they list, so that
when they haue taken growth, it is
easier to breake them, or vnwot them altogether,
then to redresse thē: I say not this for you, mistresse Clemence, for we haue made choise of you,
as of one which hath both sufficiencie and will,
to discharge faithfully your duetie.

And

tout, que vous les incitiez au seruice de Dieu. La Ieunesse [a] est tenuë d'auoir en reuerence leurs precepteurs, Pedagogues [b] Maistres, et tous ceux qui les [c] enseignent a bien, car Ilz leur sont comme [d] seconds Peres et Meres, voire *Allexandre* le grand, preferoit son Maistre *Aristote* a son Pere *Phillippe*, en tant qu'il n'auoit [e] receu que la vie de son Pere, et *D'Aristote* auoit [f] eu le moyen et sçauoir de bien viure : car il y a grand resemblance entre le non-[g] estre, et le mal-[g] estre, sauf que ce qui [h] n'est point, n'acquiert mauuais renom, et [i] n'est en danger d'eternelz [k] tourments, mais celluy qui a mauuais [g] estre, ou [a] est [l] meschant, [a] est [m] subiect a tous les deux: partant la conclusion [a] est bonne, qu'il [n] vauldroit mieux [o] n'estre point nay que de [o] n'estre point [p] enseigné vertueusement et [q] Chrestiennement. Ie vous laisse a penser combien auront vn Iour a [r] respondre [s] ceulx qui ont charge de ses Ieunes entes qui (au lieu de les appuyer et tenir [t] droits) les laissent prendre tel pli qu'ilz veullent, tellement que quand Ilz ont prins croissance, il [a] est plus facille de les rompre [u] ou desraciner que redresser, Ie ne le di pas pour vous Madame Clemence, car nous auons fait choix de vous comme d'une qui a la sufisance et vollonté de [x] déscharger fidellement vostre [y] debuoir,

[a] é [b] métres
[c] ansénier
[d] segoòn [e] resu
[f] u [g] étre
[h] né [i] nét
[k] toormant
[l] meshaunt
[m] suiet
[n] vodroi
[o] nétre
[p] ansénié
[q] kretienne-mant
[r] répoondre
[s] seu [t] droi
[u] déraseener
[x] déshargor
[y] deuoir

And I hope that we shall not be found
faultie for our Iudgement
therein. Fleurimond, showe me
your worke: is this your
Cut-worke? me thinketh that there is
somewhat amisse:
I espie a fault in it, the edge is reasonablie
well made: is this your net-worke? see how
she frowneth! if I begin with you I will make
you leaue that frowning: & you Charlote where
is your worke? are your tapistrie cushens ended?
Char. I haue but one cushen to do, I lacke silke,
I know not what is become of ỹ cushen canuas
all my golde and siluer is done,
I want more blacke yarne,
I haue not enough of blewe cruell.
Lady, Aske some of the Steward
or of the purse-bearer: but you mistres Clemence
buye some your selfe, for you knowe better the
price of such things then they: I pray you let thẽ
haue what is fit for them, to the end they
lose no time, for time lost is neuer recouered.
At what houres do your Maisters come?
Charl: Our dauncing Maister
commeth about nine a clocke:
our singing Master, and he that teacheth
vs to play on the virginalles, at tenne:
he that teacheth vs on the Lute
and the Violl de Gambo, at foure a clocke
in the after noone: and our French Master

et l'eſpere que [a] noſtre iugement n'en ſera
vituperé. ça Fleurimonde [b] monſtrez
moy [c] voſtre ouurage, [d] eſt ceci [c] voſtre
point-coupé? Il me ſemble qu'il y a á redire,
I'y treuue de la [e] faulte, la dentelle [f] eſt aſſez
bien faite, [d] eſt ce-cy [c] voſtre reſeul? voyez cõment
elle ſe ride? vrayement ſi i'y commence ie vous
feray bien [g] deſrider: Et vous Charlotte ou
[d] eſt [c] voſtre [h] beſogne? vos carreaus de
Tapiſſerie ſont ilz acheuez? *Charl.* Ie n'ay plus
qu'un Coiſsin a faire, mais i'ay [e] faulte de ſoye,
Ie ne [i] ſçay [k] qu'eſt deuenu du Caneuas,
Tout mon fil d'or et d'argent [f] eſt employé,
Il me faut auoir plus de laine noire,
Ie n'ay pas aſſez de ſayette bleuë:
La Da: Demandez en au [l] Maiſtre [m] d'hoſtel,
ou a l'argentier, ou bien [n] acheptez
en vous [o] meſme Madame Clemence,
Car vous ſçauez mieux le prix de ſes
choſes lá, qu'eux: Ie vous prie qu'elles
ayent ce qui leur [d] eſt neceſſaire, a fin qu'elles
ne perdent [p] temps, car le temps perdu
[q] n'eſt iamais recouuert.
A quelle-[r] heure viennent vos [s] Maiſtres?
Charl. [a] Noſtre [l] Maiſtre a dancer,
vient ſur les neuf-[t] heures, [a] noſtre maiſtre a chãter
et qui nous apprend a Iouër des [u] eſpinettes
a dix, celuy qui nous apprend ſur le Lut,
et de la violle de gambo, a quatre-[s] heures
aprez [x] diſner, et noſtre Maiſtre François

vient

[a] *nótre*
[b] *moentré*
[c] *Vótre*
[d] *é.* [e] *fóte*
[e] *et* [g] *dereeder*
[h] *bèzonie*
[i] *ſe* [k] *ké*
[l] *máitre*
[m] *dótél*
[n] *aſhetez.*
[o] *méme*
[p] *tàna*
[q] *né* [r] *eure*
[s] *maitres* [t] *eurés*
[u] *épeeneres*
[x] *deener*

commeth commonly betweene seauen and eight a clocke in the morning. Lady. It is then time that you goe studie your lessons, to the end you may say them well when he commeth: haue you broken your fast to day? *Fleuri.* Yes Mother. Lady. Now goe in Gods name, whome I praye to fill you with his graces. I goe to the Nurces chamber, to see your brethren.

The 4. Dialogue.

The French Master: the Daughters: the Cousin (called Mr. *Du petit-sens*:) The Ladye.

Petit sens signifieth little wit.

The Mr. GOd giue you good morrowe Gentlewomen.

The Daugh. And to you also Sir, How doe you to day?

Mast. Well at your commaundement: And you, how is it with you this morning?

The Daugh. Very well thanks be to God: What is it a clocke? it semeth that you come some what later then you were wont: Mast. Pardon me Mistresse, it is but halfe an houre past seauen: Now can you say your lessons?

Fleu. Truly Sir without lying,

Ioé

vient ordinairement entre les [a] sept et [b] huict [c] heures du matin : *La Dame.* Il [d] est donc [e] temps que vous alliez [f] estudier vos leçons afin que vous les sçachiez bien dire quand Il viendra : auez vous [g] desieuné [h] au-Iourd'huy? *Fleuri.* Ouy ma Mere

La Da. Or allez de par Dieu, lequel Ie prie vous remplir de ses graces, ie m'en vay a la chambre de la Nourrice, et [i] veoir vos freres.

[a] *set;* [b] *weet*
[c] *eure* [d] *é*
[e] *tan* [f] *étudier*
[g] *déiuné*
[h] *óioordwee*
[i] *voir.*

Le quatriesme Dialogue.

Le [i] Maistre Francois, Les Filles: Le *Cousin, nomme, Monsieur Du Petit-sens: La Dame.*

Le Maistre. DIeu vous doint bon iour mes Damoiselles :

Les Filles, Et a vous aussi Monsieur,
Comment vous portez vous [h] au-Iourd'huy?

Le Maistre: Bien a [k] vostre commandement, et vous comment vous [l] est il ce matin ?

Les Filles : Fort bien, Dieumercy, qu'elle [m] heure-est-il? il me semble que vous venez vn peu plus tard qu'a [k] vostre [m] heure [n] accoustumée : *Le Maistre.* Pardonnez moy [o] Madamoiselle, il [p] n'est que [a] sept [c] heures et demie. Or ça sçauez vous vos leçons? *Fleur.* Certes Monsieur, pour ne point mentir,

[k] *Vóire*
[l] *ét* [m] *eure*
[n] *a kóótumee*
[o] *Madmoiselle*
[p] *né*

nous

we cannot say them verye
well, it is best to speake the truth, for though
we should say otherwise, you will see
the contrarye, and then we should commit a
double faulte. Mast. Go to, let vs see what
you can doe: where be your bookes?
Fleur. Sister Charlote, I pray you goe
fetch our bookes, bring our French
Garden, and all our other bookes.
Char. I cannot finde them, where did you set
them yesterday? Fleur. God God! what
a short memorie you haue? did you not carye
them your selfe into our Closet?
Char. You say true, they are vpon the table,
I will goe fetch them: holde, heere they
be all. Sir will it please you
sit downe at the tables end? my Sister
shall sit on the other side, and I heere,
to th'end you may heare vs the better: heere is a
Chayre and a cushen, giue me a stole:
The Cousin: God be with you then my good
faire Cosins, seeing that you goe to exercise
your French, I will be gone, for feare I
hinder you. Mast. No forsoth
you shall not let vs
at all, goe not awaye for
that, the Gentle-women are glad
of your companye, you shall help them to
say their lessons, at least you may iudge
how well they pronounce and learne:

nous ne les sçauons pas trop bien, il [a] vault mieux dire la verité, car encor que nous dissions [b] aultrement, vous verrez le contraire, et donc nous serions en double [c] faulte: *Le Maistre*: Et bien, voyons que vous sçauez faire, ou sont vos liures?

Fleuri. Ma [d] soeur Charlotte ie vous prie allez querir nos liures, apportez nostre Iardin François, et tous nos [e] aultres liures;

Charl. Ie ne les sçauroye trouuer, ou les [f] meistes vous [g] hyer? *Fleuri*. [h] Hé Dieu! que vous auez courte memoire? ne les [i] portistes vous pas vous [k] mesmes en [l] nostre Cabinet?

Charl. vous dites vray, Ilz sont sur la table, Ie me'n vay les querir: tenez, les voicy tous. Monsieur vous [m] plaist il vous [n] soeir au bout de la table? ma [o] soeur s'asserra de [p] l'aultre [q] costé et moy icy, afin que vous nous oyez mieux: voicy vne chaire et vn Coissin [r] baillez moy vn scabeau.

Le Cousin: Adieu donc mes belles et bonnes Cousines, puis que vous allez excercer [s] vostre françois, Ie m'en vay, de peur de vous faire [t] empeschement: *Le Maistre*: Sauf [s] vostre [u] honneur Monsieur, vous ne nous retarderez point, ne vous en allez point pour cela, les Damoiselles sont bien aises de [s] vostre [x] compaignie, vous les aiderez a dire leurs leçons, au moins vous Iugerez comment elles prononcent et apprennent bien,

vous

[a] *vó*
[b] *ótremant*
[c] *fóte*
[d] *seur*
[e] *ótre*
[f] *meete*
[g] *yer* [h] *eh*
[i] *porteete*
[k] *mémes*
[l] *nótre* [m] *plét*
[n] *soir* [o] *seur*
[p] *lótre* [q] *cóté*
[r] *ballié* [s] *vótre*
[t] *ampéshemát*
[u] *onneur*
[x] *companie*

Will it please you to take your place by them? now in the name of God let vs begin. Mistres Fleurimond read first, speake somewhat lowder, to th'end I may heare if you pronounce well: say that worde againe. Wherefore do you sound that s? Doe you not knowe that it must be left? well, it is well said, read with more facilitie, without taking such paines: doe not haste so much: do you not hurt your stomacke against the bord? Holde your booke higher, or els set it on a cushen: well, you haue read enough, Construe me that, what is that? do you vnderstand that? tell me the signification in English. Fleur. Truly Sir I cannot tell it, I vnderstand it not, I beseech you tell it me, and I will remember it against an other time. The Maist. Gine me your paper and I will write it, to th'end you forget it not. This paper stinckes: The Incke is too white: your penne is naught. Fleur. I pray you Sir mend it me. The Maist. Gine me then your penknife, for I cannot cut it with my fingers.

Fleur. You cannot doe it without your fingers.

The Maist. You say true, nor without penknife neither. This penknife cutteth nothing, I goe to whet it: now I finde the penne good,

trye

vous [a]plaist Il prendre [b] vostre place auprez
d'elles? or ça [c] commenceons au nom de Dieu.
Madamoiselle Fleurimonde lisez premierement,
parlez vn peu plus haut, afin que I'oye si
vous prononcez bien, dittes ce mot la de
rechef, pourquoy prononcez vous cette
(s) La? ne sçauez vous pas qu'il la faut
laisser? et bien [d] c'est bien dit, lisez auec
plus de facillité sans tant vous pener, ne
vous [e] hastez point tant n'e vous blessez
vous point [f] l'estomach contre la table?
tenez [g] vostre liure plus haut, ou bien
mettez le sur vn carreau, or sus, vous auez
assez [h] leu, traduisez moy cela, [i] qu'est cela?
entendez vous cela? dittes m'en la signification
en Anglois: *Fleur.* Certes Monsieur Ie ne
le sçauroye dire, Ie ne l'entend point, Ie vous
supplie de me le dire, et ie le retiendray
pour vne aultre fois: *Le Maistre*: [k] baillez
moy vostre papier, et Ie [l] l'escripray afin
que vous ne l'oubliez, ce papier Icy boit,
l'encre [m] est trop blanche, [g] vostre plume ne
[n] vault rien: *Fleur.* Ie vous prie Monsieur
trenchez la moy? *Le Maistre*: [k] baillez
moy donc [g] vostre trenche-plume, car Ie ne
La sauroye [o] tailler de mes [p] doigts:
Fleur. vous ne le sauriez faire sans vos [p] doigts
Le Maist. vous dittes vray, ni sans Caniuet
aussi: ce ganiuet ne coupe rien; Ie m'en vay
[q] l'esguiser: a cette-[r] heure Ie la trouue bonne,

essayez

a plót
b vótre
c kõmansoons
d sé e háté
f lestomak
g vótre,
h lu i kẽ
k balliẽ
l lécreeré
m é n vó
o tallier, p dois
q légu-yzer
r eure

tryeifit be good for you. Fleu. It is
too small: it writes somewhat too bigge,
The names of the kindred. The Cousin. Truly Cousin, you tryumph:
In hearing you speake, one would take you for
a French-woman, you speake it so well.
Go to little Cousin Charlot, let vs heare how
daintily you speake: can you
speake French? Charlot, Not yet
verye well: The Cou. How call (mother,
you in french, my great grãfather my great grã-
My granfather, my granmother, my
grandchilde (both man & woman) my father, my
mother, my sonne, my daughter, my brother, my
Sister, my vnkle, my aunt, my nephew,
My neese, my cousin germaine, my she cousin
germaine, my gossip, my she gossip,
My Godson my Goddaughter, my Godfather,
My Godmother, my cousin germaine remoued,
My she cousin germaine remoued,
my sonne in law (that hath maried my daught.)
my daughter in lawe (ỳ hath maried my sonne)
My father in lawe, my mother in lawe,
My stepfather, my stepmother. (sonne,
My sonne in law (that is my wifes or husbands
My daughter in lawe (of the same degrée,)
My brother in lawe, my sister in lawe,
My kinsmen, my kinswomen, my friendes,
My she friends, my friend, my she friend,
My allyedsmẽ, my allyedswomẽ, my neighbor,
my she neighbor, my neighbors, my she neighbors

a Wid-

essayez si elle vous [a] est propre: *Fleu.* elle [a] est trop menuë: elle [b] escript trop gros:
Le Cousin: vrayemẽt ma cousine vous triomphez a vous ouÿr, on vous prendroit pour vne Françoise, tant vous le parlez bien.
ça ma petite Cousine Charlotte, oyons comme vous parlez [c] mignardement. sçauez vous parler françois? *Charlotte*: non pas encor fort bien: *Le Cousin*: Comment appellez vous en François, mon Ayeul, mon Ayeule mon grand pere, ma grand' mere, mon arriere filz, mon arriere [d] fille, mon Pere, ma Mere, mon filz, ma [d] fille, mon frere, ma [e] soeur, mon Oncle, ma tante, mon [f] nepveu ma [g] niepce, mon Cousin germain, ma Cousine germaine, mon Compere, ma Commere, mon [h] filieul, ma [i] filleule, mon Parrain ma Marraine, mon Cousin remué de germain, ma Cousine remuée de germaine,
mon gendre,
ma bru (ou ma belle [d] fille)
mon beau-Pere, ma belle mere,
mon [k] parastre, ma [l] marastre,
mon beau [m] filz,
ma belle [d] fille,
mon beau frere, ma belle [e] soeur,
mes [n] parents, mes parentes, mes amis,
mes amies, mon amy, mon amye (ou m'amye)
mes alliés, mes alliées, mon voisin,
ma voisine, mes voisins, mes voisines,

[a] *ẽ* [b] *ẽtree*
[c] *miniarde-mant.*
[d] *féellie*
[e] *seur*
[f] *neueu* [g] *nieſe*
[h] *feellieul*,
[i] *feellieula*
[k] *paratre*,
[l] *máratre*
[m] *feez*
[n] *parans*

a Midwife, a woman keeper,
A man seruant,
A woman seruant,
The seruing men, the seruing women:
Charl. Truly I knowe not, I pray you
speake English, for truely I vnderstand you not,
I haue not practised it so long
as my Sister, I doe but begin to learne.
The Cousin, There is beginning in all thinges:
You cannot goe vp to your chamber,
but you must passe the first step,
and so from step to step, you come
in the end to the height of it. The Maist, mistres
Charlote, will it please you to read?
Charl. When it pleaseth you Sir,
I am readie to read. The Maist. And I
to heare you: begin, for the time
tarieth not for vs, Say that againe:
doe not force your voyce, onely obserue
your rules, and read as
though you should read english:
doe you not see that this worde endeth by e
feminine? & th'other word following beginneth
by a vowell? why doe you sound
that e, then? Mistres Fleurimond,
heare her read, and tell her when she
misseth, that will proffit you as much as if
you should read your selfe, for by the teaching
of an other, one doth instruct himselfe. I
shall see also thereby, how you

vne sage femme, vne guarde,
vn seruiteur (ou vn vallet)
vne seruante (ou vne Chambriere,)
les seruiteurs (ou [a] vallets) les Seruantes,
Charlotte: Certes ie ne sçay, ie vous prie
parlez Anglois, car certes ie ne vous entend point
Ie ne l'ay pas pratiqué si long [b] temps
que ma soeur, ie ne fay que cõmencer d'apprẽdre
Le Cou: Il y a commencement en toutes choses,
vous ne sçauriez monter en [c] vostre chambre
que vous ne passiez par le premier degré,
et puis de degré en degré en fin vous paruenez
Iusqu'en haut. *Le Maist*. Madamoiselle
Charlotte vous [d] plaist il lire?
Char: Quand il vous plaira Monsieur
ie suy [e] preste de lire: *Le Maist*. Et moy
de vous ouÿr: commencez, car le temps
n'attend pas pour nous, redittes cela,
ne forcez point [c] vostre voix, obseruez
seullement vos reigles, et lisez comme
si vous lisiez en Anglois:
ne voyez vous pas que ce mot finit par (e)
feminin? et [f] l'aultre mot suiuant commence
par vne voyelle? pourquoy prononcez vous
cet (e) lá donc? Madamoiselle Fleurimonde,
oyez la lire, et [g] monstrez luy quand elle
[h] fault, cele vous profitera autant comme si
vous lisiez vous [i] mesme car en [k] enseignant
[l] aulttruy, on s'instruit soy-mesme, Ie
verray aussi par là comment vous vous

[a] vallèz
[b] tan.
[c] vôtre
[d] plêt
[e] préte
[f] lôtre.
[g] moontré
[h] fôt
[i] méme
[k] anseneeaunt.
[l] ótrwee

 souuenez

remember your rules: doe you not see that she hath missed there?

Fleu. Sister, doe not pronounce l, in this worde mol, nor t, in this worde et, but rather as if it were written mou, and e, Mast. You did note that very well.

Lady. God giue you good morowe Master E. Doe not stirre, keepe your place. How doe your Scholers learne?

All by leisure, not making ouer-much haste, They be full of conscience, They will not take too much for their money. But we knowe you are an honest man, and therefore our trust is, that you will set them forward, as much as you can. Mast. Verily Madame, You haue no cause to reproue them of negligence, for (though I speake it before them) it is no flattery to say the truth: yea it is as badly done to neglect prayse where it is due (seeing it is to a good spirit, a sting to pricke him forward to doe good) as shame to praise where praise is not deserued, They take as much paine as any other Gentlewomen that I know, and therefore I assure you (and beseech you to beleeue me, for I would tell you if it were otherwise) that there wanteth no diligence in them.

Lady,

souuenez de vos regles, ne voyez vous pas
qu'elle a failly lá?
Fleur. Ma soeur ne prononcez point (l)
en ce mot (mol) ny (t) en ce
mot (et,) mais [a] plustost comme s'il [b] estoir
[c] escript (mou) et (é:) *Le Maist:* vous
auez fort bien noté cela:
La Da: Dieu vous doint bon iour monsieur *E.*
[d] he ne vous bougez, tenez vous en [e] vostre place,
Comment aprennent vos [f] eschollieres,
tout belle-ment sans se [g] haster?
Elles sont fort consciencieuses,
Elles n'en veulent trop prendre pour leur argent,
Mais nous sçauons que vous [h] estes
vn [i] homme de bien, et partant [k] nostre fiance
[l] est en vous, que vous les [m] aduancerez tant
qu'il vous sera possible. *Le Ma.* Certes Madame
Vous n'auez nulle occasion de les reprendre
de negligence, car (encores que ie le dise
en leur presence) ce [n] n'est adulation de dire
la verité, car [o] c'est autant mal fait
[p] d'espargner la louënge ou elle [q] est deuë,
(puis que [o] c'est vn [r] aiguillon a vn bon esprit
de poursuiure a bien faire,
que de honte de la conceder a qui ne la merite)
Elles prennent autant de peine, qui aucunes
[s] aultres que ie sçache, et partant
Ie vous asseure (et vous supplie de m'en croire,
car ie vous le diroye si elles faisoyent [t] aultrement)
qu'il n'y a faute de dilligence en elles:

[a] *plutôt.* [b] *etoit*
[c] *ékreet*
[d] *eh* [e] *vôtre*
[f] *ékollieres*
[g] *háter.*
[h] *étes,* [i] *oome*
[k] *nótre*
[l] *ét*
[m] *auaunserô*
[n] *nét,* [o] *sét*
[p] *déparnier,*
[q] *é*
[r] *égecllecoon*
[s] *ótre*
[t] *ótreman*

Lady, So it is for all that, that I was not
so long a learning as Fleurimonde,
and yet I speake it reasonably well,
It might serue my turne at need.
Mast. Madame you speake it
naturally well, and truly I reioyce my selfe
very much also, for that Mistres
Fleurimond speaks it so well, although that the
prayses therof ought to be attributed
rather to her good spirite, then to my sufficiencie
in teaching. Lady, You would praise
him that hath taught me.
Mast. Both you and he deserue great prayses.
Lady, Well, good Master E.
I goe where I thought before to goe.
Mast. Gentlewomen, haue I giuen you
newe lessons? The Daughters, Yea sir.
Mast. And you Mistris Fleurimonde,
Haue I showed you that which you haue
to write out of English into French?
Fleu. Yea sir. Mast. Mistris
Charlotte, haue you declined your verbes?
Char. Yea sir. Mast. Then we
haue done all for this day, and so
I will take my leaue from you, and
bid you farewell vntill we meete againe.
The Dau. God be with you sir vntil to morow,
But I pray you to come to morowe, somwhat
timelyer (if you can) because
I beleeue that my mother will goe forth,

and

La Da: Si [a]est ce que ie n'ay pas [b]esté
Si long [c]temps a apprendre que Fleurimonde,
Et ie parle passablement bien,
Ie m'en seruiroye au besoing:
Le Maist: Madame, vous parlez
naturellement bien, et certes ie me glorifie
fort aussi de ce que Madamoiselle
Fleurimonde le parle tant bien, encor que la
louënge en [d]doibt [e]estre attribuée
plus a son bon esprit, qu'a ma sufisance
[f]d'enseigner. *La Dame*: Vous voullez louër
celluy, qui m'a enseignée:
Le Ma: Et vous et luy meritez grande louënge.
La Da: Et bien, bon iour Monsieur *E*.
Ie m'en vay ou ie pensoye aller au parauant.
Le Ma: Mes Damoiselles, vous ay-ie [g]baillé
de nouuelles Leçons? *Les Fil*. Ouÿ monsieur.
Le Ma. Et vous Madamoiselle Fleurimonde,
Vous ay-ie [h]monstré ce que vous auez
a [i]escripre hors [k]d'Anglois en [l]François?
Fleur. Ouÿ Monsieur. *Le Ma*. Madamoiselle
Charlotte, auez vous decliné vos verbes?
Char. Ouÿ Monsieur. *Le Ma*. Donc nous
auons tout fait pour [m]au-iour-d'huy, par ainsi
Ie prendray congé de vous, et
vous di a Dieu iusqu'au [n]reueoir:
Les Fil. Adieu Monsieur iusqu'a demain,
Mais ie vous prie de venir demain vn peu de
[o]meilleure [p]heure (si vous pouuez) a cause
que ie croy que ma Mere yra dehors,

[a] é [b] été
[c] tant
[d] doit [e] étre
[f] dansénier
[g] ballié
[h] moontré
[i] ébreere,
[k] daungléz,
[l] Frauncez,
[m] ó Ioordwee
[n] reuoir
[o] mellieure,
[p] eure

and we shall goe with her.
Mast. Well Gentlewomen, I will come as
sone as I may. The Cousi. Is this
he which teacheth you to speake French?
Char. Yes, doe you not see it? how doe you
like him? is he not sufficient to teach?
The Cousi. I can finde no faulte in it.
Char. I beleeue you, but yet what
say you of him? The Cou. I beleeue he did neuer
Traffike in the East countries, nor was euer a
silke Merchant. Char. I vnderstand you well,
it is because he is so plainely
cloathed: The Cousi. Doth he not feare
that your cloathes should marre his?
Me thinketh that some gallant fellowe
and braue withall, would be fitter
to teach Gentlewomen of so good a house,
and of such qualityes as you are.
Fleu. Cousen, you deceiue your selfe,
It is not the wæd ý maketh the monke, all they
that are clothed with silke and are braue, are not
alwaies the most sufficient; often-times more
learning is found in one meanely
apparailed, then in them that haue but an
outward brauerie: would to God you
would speak to him, he wold tel you wel enough
that though he be in Canuas, yet he is no
Sonne to a wind-mil. My mother hath followed
the counsaile of Esope, she hath not so
much regarded the outward showe, as

the spirit,

Et il nous[a] fauldra aller auec elle: *Le Ma*: bien mes Damoiselles, Ie viendray aussi [b] tost que ie pourray: *Le Cousin*: [c] Est cecy celuy qui vous apprend a parler françois? *Char*: ouy, ne le voyez vous pas? que vous en semble? n'est il sufisant d'enseigner? *Le Cou*. Ie n'y sçauroye trouuer [d] faulte: *Char*. Ie vous en croy, mais encor qu'en dittes vous? *Le Cou*. I'estime qu'il n'a Iamais trafficqué au leuant ny [e] esté marchand de soye: *Charlotte*: ô Ie vous entend bien, c'est a cause qu'il [f] est si plainement [g] habillé: *Le Cou*. n'a-il point de crainte que vos [h] accoustrements ne [i] gastent les siens? il me semble que quelque gallant [k] homme braue a [l] l'aduenant, Seroit mieux seant [m] d'enseigner Damoiselles di si bonne maison et de telle quallité que vous [n] estes: *Fleur*: Mon Cousin vous vous trompez, [o] l'habit ne fait pas le moyne, tous ceux qui sont [p] vestus de soye, et sont braues ne sont pas [q] tousiours les plus sufisans, souuente-fois l'on trouuera plus de sçauoir en vn moyennement [r] accoustré qu'en ceux qui n'ont qu'une exterieure parade, [s] pleust a Dieu que vous luy parlissiez, Il vous diroit bien qu'encor qu'il soit [t] vestu de toille qu'il [u] n'est pourtant [x] filz de Moulin a vent: ma Mere a suivi le conseil D'esope, elle n'a pas eu tant [y] d'esgard a l'apparence exterieure qu'en

[a] fédra
[b] tó [c] é
[d] féte
[e] été [f] é
[g] abeellié
[h] akootreman
[i] gáte [k] oommo
[l] lauenaunt
[m] dansenier
[n] étes
[o] labeë, [p] vétú
[q] toosoor
[r] akootré
[s] plút
[t] vétu
[u] né [x] feo
[y] dégar

l'esprit,

the ſpirit, and hath choſen vs, rather, a
Man of vnderſtanding without ſilke, then a
ſilken man without vnderſtanding: otherwiſe,
ſome horſe-keeper that neuer did any thing els
then dreſſe his horſes, might
haue bene ſufficient to teach vs.
Truly tis a vice which beareth to much ſway in
our time, that one doth reſpect more the
gilding of the body, then the riches of the minde.
So that one be brauely apparailed, it
boteth not: one paſſeth euery where. Indeed
I held you for a man of better iudgement,
But what? you followe the vulgar.
The Couſi. Truely Couſin you are well
worthy to haue a good and ſufficient Maſter,
He which you haue, is infinitely
beholding vnto you, for the good opiniõ you haue
of him, but I hope you will not take in
euill parte that which I haue ſaid.
Fleu. Wel, wel, I forgiue you, condicionally
that hereafter you beare more reſpect to
the vertue of the perſons (if you can
iudge therof) thẽ to their magnifical ſwagering.
The Couſi. Will it pleaſe you to cõmaund me
any ſeruice? Fleu. No Couſin, I will
not preſume to commaund, but
I pray you that we may haue your
Company at dinner. The Couſi. You
ſhall excuſe me for this day, therefore
I bid you farwell. Fleu. I am ſure

l'esprit, et a mieux aymé nous choisir vn [a] homme d'entendement sans soye, qu'un [a] homme de soy sans entendement [b] aultrement quelque palfrenier qui n'a Iamais fait [c] aultre chose que panser ses [d] cheuaulx, [e] eust [f] peu [g] estre sufisant de nous [h] enseigner. Certes [i] c'est vn vice qui a trop la vogue en [k] nostre [l] temps, qu'on a plus [m] d'esgard aux dorures du [n] corps qu'aux richesses de l'esprit, Il ne chaut qu'on soit sage, pourueu qu'on soit braue, l'on passe par tout. Certes Ie vous tenoye pour [o] homme de [p] meilleur Iugement, mais quoy? vous suiuez le vulgaire:

Le Cous: Certes ma Cousine vous estes bien digne d'auoir vn bon [q] Maistre et sufisant, celluy que vous auez, vous [r] est infiniment obligé pour la bonne opinion qu'auez de luy, mais I'espere que ne prendrez en trop [s] mauluaise part ce que I'en ay dit.

Fleur. Bien, bien, ie vous pardonne, pourueu que ci aprez vous portiez plus de respect a la vertu des personnes (si vous en sçauez Iuger) qu'a leurs magnifiques piafes:

Le Cou. vous [t] plaist il me commander aucun seruice? *Fleu.* Non mon Cousin ie ne veulx presumer de vous commander, mais Ie vous prie que nous ayons [u] vostre [x] compaignie a [y] disner: *Le Cousin:* vous [z] mexcuserez pour au-Iour-[aa] d'huy, partant Ie vous di a Dieu. *Fleur.* Ie m'asseure que

vous

[a] *oomme*
[b] *ótreman.*
[c] *ótre*
[d] *shevós* [e] *ú*
[f] *pu* [g] *étre.*
[h] *ansénier*
[i] *cét* [k] *nótre*
[l] *tans*
[m] *dégart*
[n] *cór* [o] *oomme*
[p] *méllieur*
[q] *Métre,* [r] *ét*
[s] *móuéze*
[t] *plét,* [u] *vótre,*
[x] *coompanie*
[y] *deener*
[z] *mescuzeré*
[aa] *óioordwee*

you will not goe before you take your leaue of my mother. The Cousi. where is my Lady? I know not where to goe finde her. Fleu. Sister Charlote, I pray you goe tell my mother that my Cousin of Petit-sence, will be gone, you shall finde her in the Nurces chamber, or with my brethren. Char. Well Sister I goe, but kæpe him then vntill I come againe, I will not tarye. Fleu. You are come againe very sone, what saith she? Char. Cousin, she hath charged me not onely to pray you, but also to lay her commaundement, that you goe not vntill she hath spoken with you. The Cousi. Well, then I dare not disobey, Sæing that it is her pleasure.

The 5. Dialogue.

The Lady : the Nurce.

Lady. God morowe Nurce. Nurce, God giue you good morowe Madame. Lady, How now, how doth the childe? Nurce, He is fayre and plumpe, and doth very wel thanks be to God, sauing ỹ he hath bin somwhat waiward the last night. Lady, Hath he so?

what

vous ne vous en yrez pas ſans prendre congé de ma mere. *Le Couſin*: Et ou eſt Madame? Ie ne ſçay ou l'aller trouuer: *Fleur*: Ma [a] ſoeur Charlotte, ie vous prié allez dire a ma Mere que mon Couſin Du Petit-ſens, s'en [b] veult aller, vous la trouuerez en la Chambre de la Nourrice, ou auec mes freres:

Charl: Bien ma [c] ſoeur I'y vay, mais retenez le donc iuſqu'a tant que ie reuienne, ie [d] n'arreſteray pas: *Fleur*: vous [e] eſtes bien [f] toſt retournee, qu'a elle dit?

Charlotte: Mon Couſin, elle m'a enchargé, non ſeullement de vous prier, mais de vous commander de ſa part, que vous ne vous en alliez tant qu'elle n'ait parlé a vous:

Le Cou: Bien donc ie n'oſeroye luy deſobeyr, puis qu'il luy [g] plaiſt.

[a] ſeur
[b] veut
[c] ſeur
[d] narreſteré
[e] eſté
[f] toſt
[g] plée

Le cinquieſme Dialogue.

La Dame, La Nourrice.

La Dame: BOn Iour Nourrice.

La Nourrice: Dieu vous doint le bon iour Madame: *La Da*: Et bien, comment ſe porte l'enfant? *Nour*. Il [h] eſt beau et refait, et ſe porte fort bien, graces a Dieu ſauf qu'il a [i] eſté vn peu diuers la [k] nuict paſſée: *La Da*: Comment, qu'auroit

[h] é
[i] été
[k] nuyct

Il

what shold aile him: it may be he hath some toth a growing, is he in his cradle? see if he sleepeth,
Nurce, He is full awaken Madame.
Lady, He is not yet made readie is he?
Nurce, No Madame, I haue let him sleepe all this morning. Lady, Unswaddle him, vndoe his swadling bands, giue him his breakefast whilst I am here, make his pappe, take away that fierbrand wō smoketh for it will taste of the smoke, where is his little spoone? wash him before me, haue you cleane water? ô my little hart! God blesse thee, Rub the crowne of his head, wash his eares, and put some fine clout behinde them, to thend to keepe them drye and cleane, wash his face: Lift vp a little his haires, Is not that same durt that I see vpon his forehead? his browes are very round, What hath he vpon his ey-lids? me thinks that his eyes are somewhat watrish, make thē cleane: how quick is his ey-ball, hath he not a pimple vpon his nose? his little chekes are wet, I beleeue you did leaue him alone to crye and weepe: picke his nosthrils, wipe his mouth and his lips, How many teeth hath he? his gummes be sore, Showe me his tongue, let me see the pallet of his mouth, he hath a prettie chin, What a faire necke he hath! pull off his shirt,

the names of all the partes of mans body

ỹ art

Il? peut [a] estre que quelque dent luy vient, [b] est il en son berceau? voyez s'il dort : *Nour.* Il [b] est tout [c] esueillé Madame: *La Da*: Il [d] n'est pas encores dressé [b] est il? *Nour*: Non Madame, Ie l'ay laissé dormir toute cette matinée : *La Da*: [e] Desmaillottez-le, deffaites ses bandelettes, baillez luy son [f] desieuner pendant que Ie suy Icy, faittes luy sa boullie, [g] ostez ce tison là qui fume, car elle sentiroit la fumée, ou est sa petite cuiller? lauez le deuant moy, auez vous de l'eaue nette? ô mon petit [h] Coeur! Dieu te benye, frottez luy le sommet de la [i] teste, lauez ses [k] oreilles et mettez quelque petit drapeau fin au derriere, afin de les tenir seches et nettes, lauez sa face (son visage,) rehaussez vn peu son poil (ses cheueux,) [l] est ce pas là vne ordure que Ie [m] veoy sur son front? ses sourcils sont bien arrondis, qu'a-il sur ses paupieres? Il me semble que ses [n] yeulx sont vn peu chassieux, nettoyez les, Il a la prunelle de [o] l'oeil viue! na-il point vne enleueure sur le nez? ses petites Iouës sont [p] humides, Ie croy que vous l'auez laissé seul crier et pleurer: nettoyez ses narines, essuÿez luy la bouche et les leures, combien a-Il de [q] dents? Il a mal aux genciues, [r] monstrez moy sa langue, que Ie luy voye le pallais de la bouche, Il a vn gentil menton, quel beau [s] col il a! [t] despouillez sa chemise,

[a] *être*
[b] *ét* [c] *éuellié*
[d] *né*
[e] *démáillioté*
[f] *déiuner*
[g] *ôté*
[h] *keur*
[i] *téte*
[k] *orellies*
[l] *é* [m] *voy*
[n] *yeus*
[o] *leil*
[p] *vmeedes*
[q] *dant.*
[r] *moontré*
[s] *coo* [t] *depoo*[illegible]

mon

ỹ art prety & fat my litle darling, wash his arme-pits: what ayleth his elboe? ô what an arme he hath! his hand-wrist is very small: open his right hand: the palme of his left hand is all on water, did he sweat? how he spreadeth his small fingers! his thumbe and little finger are Flea-bitten, for the blacke spots are there yet, is there any Fleas in your Chamber? pare his nayles, for feare he scratch himselfe when his armes be free, put a linnen vpon his breast, His nauill is red, is it sore? ô let him pisse, ah little knaue, you will showe that you haue a yarde: his litte purse is not flaggish, it is a signe that he is in healthy. His knees are very round, he hath a worme at the right knee, see if he hath none on the left, lay him on his belly, that I may see his backe. His shoulders are euen, I cannot see his ribbes, Turne him from the one side to the other, that I may see him on both sides, His little buttockes are fleshie, he is so well fed, that I can see no bones of his, his skin is so white and cleere, that the veynes are seene: Oh! what little mans thighes be these? he will haue good legges, wash the calues of his legges vpwards: wipe his shinnes, he hath rubbed one foote against the other,

for

mon mignon tu es graſſet, lauez ſes aiſſelles
qu'a ſon coude? ô quel bras Il a! ſon
[a] poignet [b] eſt fort menu, ouurez luy la [c] main
droite (dextre,) ſa paume de la [c] main [d] ſeneſtre [b] eſt
toute en eaue, a-il ſué? comme il [e] eſpard ſes menus
[f] doigts! le pouce et le petit [g] doigt ſont [h] poinds
et [i] mords de puces, car, les taches nores y
ſont encores, y-a-il des puces en [k] voſtre
chambre? [l] rognez luy les ongles de peur
qu'il ne [m] s'eſgratigne quand il aura ſes
bras libres, mettez vn linge ſur ſa [n] poictrine,
ſon nombril [o] eſt rouge, y a-il mal? ô laiſſez
le piſſer, ha petit galland! vous [p] monſtrez
que vous auez vne verge, ſa petite bource
[q] eſt ferme, [q] c'eſt [r] Signe qu'il ſe porte bien,
ſes [s] genoulx ſont bien [t] ronds, il a vn ciron
au [u] genoil [x] droict, regardez s'il n'en a point
au gauche, mettez le ſur ſon ventre afin
que ie [y] veoye ſon doz, ſes [z] eſpaulles ſont
vniës, Ie ne luy peux [aa] veoir les [bb] coſtes,
tournez le d'un [cc] coſté et [dd] d'aultre,
afin que ie le [u] veoye des deux [ee] coſtez,
ſes petites feſſes ſont bien charnuës Il [b] eſt
ſi bien nouri, que ie ne luy ſçauroye [y] veoir
[ff] aulcuns os, Il a la peau fort blanche, et ſi
clere que les veines y paroiſſent: ô quelles
cuiſſes de petit [gg] homme! Il aura bonnes
iambes, lauez luy le [hh] mol de la iambe en
amontant, eſſuyez le menu de la iambe, Il
a frotté ſes [ii] pieds l'un contre [kk] l'aultre,

car

[a] poniet
[b] é [c] main
[d] ſenétre
[e] épar [f] dois
[g] doi [h] poins
[i] mór
[k] vôtre
[l] roonié
[m] ſégrateenie
[n] poitreene
[o] é [p] moontré
[q] ſé [r] ſeena
[s] genoes
[t] roons
[u] genoe,
[x] droit y veoy
[z] épólle,
[aa] voir [bb] côtes
[cc] côté
[dd] détre
[ee] côtez,
[ff] ókeus
[gg] oomme
[hh] moo [ii] pié
[kk] létre

for his anckle bone is sleyed, See how he beateth with his heeles, doe you kicke sirha? you haue not washed the insides nor the soles of his feete, Forget not to make cleane his toes, the great toe and all, now swadle him againe, But first put on his biggin and his little band with an edge, where is his little petticote? giue him his coate of changeable taffata, and his sattin sleeues: Where is his bibbe? let him haue his gathered Apron with stringes, and harga Muckinder to it: you need not yet to giue him his Coral with the small golden chayne, for I beleeue it is better to let him sleepe vntill the after noone, giue him some sucke, I pray you take heed to wipe well the nipple of your dugge before you put it in his mouth, for feare that there be any haire or other thing which may hurt him. You mayd, goe fetch the childes cradle, make his bed, where is his pillowe? seeke a cleane pillow-bere, Set on the couerlet, now put him in his cradle and rocke him till he sleepe, but bring him to me first that I may kisse him: God send thee good rest my little boykin. I pray you good Nurce haue a care of him. Nurce, Dout not of it Madame with the grace of God. Lady, Well then, God be with you till anon.

the names of a childes cloathes.

The

car la [a] cheuille du pied [b] est [c] eschorchee, voyez comme il bat de ses tallons, vous tallonnez [d] compaignon, l'auant-pied [e] n'est pas laué, ny laplante des [f] pieds, n'oubliez pas a nettoyer ses orteils, le gros orteil et tout; a cette [g] heure [h] remmaillotez-le, mais premierement mettez son beguin, auec sa petite bande de toille a dentelle, ou [b] est son petit [i] cotillon? [k] baillez luy sa robe de taffetas changeant, et ses manches de satin, ou [b] est sa bauerette? qu'il aye son deuanteau fronsé, auec des cordons, et pendez y vn mouchet, vous n'auez que faire de luy [l] bailler encor son hochet, qui a la chainette d'or, car ie croy qu'il [m] vault mieux le laisser dormir Iusques aprez [n] disner, donnez luy a tetter, ie vous prie prenez guarde de bien [o] nettoyer le bout de [p] vostre mammelle, auant que de le mettre en sa bouche, de peur qu'il n'y ait aucun poil ou [q] aultre chose qui luy puisse faire mal: vous fille, allez querir le berceau de l'enfant, faittes son [r] lict, ou [b] est son, [s] oreiller? cerchez vne taye blanche, [t] estendez sa couuerture, maintenant mettez-le au berceau, et bercez-le, tant qu'il dorme, mais apportez-le moy premierement que ie le baise: Dieu te doint bon repos mon petit enfançon! Ie vous prie Nourrice ma-mie ayez en soing:

Nourrice: N'en [u] doubtez point Madame Dieu aidant: *La Dame*: Or bien donc, a Dieu Iusques a [x] tantost.

[a] *sheueellie*
[b] *et* [c] *ékorshée.*
[d] *coompanion*
[e] *ne* [f] *piez*
[g] *eure.*
[h] *rammalliotè*
[i] *coteellion*
[k] *balliè*
[l] *ballier* [m] *vó*
[n] *deéner*
[o] *nettyer*
[p] *vótre,* [q] *ótre*
[r] *leet* [s] *oréllier*
[t] *étandez*
[u] *dootez*
[x] *tauntót*

Champorte, aduis signifieth feeld bearing counsell. Neuf a bien signifieth neuer to do good.

The Lady: the 2. Sonnes *Guy* & *Rene*: the Master (called Mr. Champorte-aduis) & the Childrens boye (called Richard Neuf-a bien.)

Lady, Open the doore here: How now Children what doe you? You holde your bookes, it is well done. The Chil. I beseech you Madame giue me your blessing if it pleaseth you: Lady, My Children, Seeing it hath pleased God (the onely giuer of all good) who might haue made me some base creature and of no dignitie, to call me to that degree: I am a Lady to all, but mother specially to my Children, therefore the sweetest and most pleasant name that they can giue me, is to call me Mother. I pray God to heap his blessings on you: haue you saluted your Father to day? The Chil. Yes Mother.
Lady, Where is your Master?
Chil. He is in his studie Mother.
Lady, Rene, goe tell him that I am heere.
René, Master my mother is in our chamber, and she would speake with you.
Mast. God giue you good morrowe Madame.

Lady,

Le sixiesme Dialogue.

La Dame, les Deux Filz, Guy et Rene,

le Pedagogue (nommé Monsr Champorte-aduis) le garçon des enfants (nommé Richard Neuf a bien.)

La Dame. QV'on ouure [a] l'huïs hau, Et bien [b] enfants que faittes vous? vous tenez vos liures, [c] c'est bien fait: *Les* [b] *Enfants*: Ie vous supplie Madame me donner [d] vostre benediction s'il vous [e] plaist: *La Dame*: Mes [b] enfants (puis qu'il a pleu a Dieu, seul liberateur de tout bien, qui [f] m'eust peu faire quelque vile creature et de nulle dignité m'appeller a tel degré) Ie suy Dame a tous, mais Mere, speciallement a mes [b] enfants, partant la plus [g] doulce et agreable nomination qu'ilz me sçauroyent faire [c] c'est de m'appeller Mere: Ie prie Dieu qu'il vous accumulle ses benedictions, auez vous sallué [d] vostre Pere [h] au-iour-d'huy? *Les enf*: ouy ma Mere: *La Dame*: Ou [i] est [d] vostre Pedagogue? *Les enf*: Il [k] est en son [l] estude ma Mere: *La Dame*: René allez luy dire que ie suy icy: *René*: Mon [m] Maistre, ma Mere [k] est en [n] nostre chambre qui [o] vouldroit parler a vous. *Le Maist*: Dieu vous doint le bon iour Madame:

[a] *ouvrees*
[b] *enfans*
[c] *sé* [d] *vótre*,
[e] *plós* [f] *mũ*
[g] *doosé*
[h] *ósoordwee*
[i] *é* [k] *ét* [l] *étude*
[m] *métre*
[n] *nótre*
[o] *voodrois*

Lady, God morrowe Master Champ-porte-auuis, I come to visit you this Morning, and am very glad to finde your Schollers so well employed as to their Bookes, as I perceiue you doe not keep them idle, wherefore I like you the better, For there is nothing more hurtfull, not onely to youth, but also to all sortes of persons, then idlenes, for it is the inuenter and mother of all euils. You knowe wherefore they are put to your charge, which is, not onely to teach them in the Grammer & the Latin tongue, but also to bring them vp in good maners, and to aduise them of their duties, and therefore I dout not but that the first thing you make them to do, is to pray to God: come hether Guy, haue you said your prayers this morning? Guy, Yes Mother. Lady, And you also René? René, Yes Mother, so soone as we are risen and haue put on our cloathes, and that we haue washed, our Master maketh vs to say prayers, and to read a Chapter in the Bible, to repeat some Sentences out of Cicero or some other good Author, Then we goe to breake-fast, hauing broken fast we studie our lessons, as you haue found vs. Lady, Go to, read me this Chapter: softe, read leysurely,

La Dame: Bon Iour Monsieur Cham-porte-aduis, Ie vous vien visiter ce matin, et suy bien aise de trouuer vos [a] escholiers si bien [b] embesognez qu'a leurs liures, a ce que Ie [c] veoy vous ne les tenez oysifs, dequoy Ie vous sçay tres-bon gré, car Il n'y a rien plus dommageable, non seullement a la ieunesse, mais aussi a toutes sortes de personnes que l'oysifueté, car elle [d] est l'inventrice et mere de tous [e] maulx, vous sçauez pourquoy lon vous les a mis en charge, qui [d] est (non seullement) de leur [f] enseigner la grammaire et la langue latine, mais aussi de les endoctriner en bonnes [g] moeurs, et les [h] aduiser de ce qui [d] est de leur [i] debuoir: et partant iene [k] mets en [l] doubte, que la premiere chose que vous leur faites faire c'est de prier Dieu. Venez ça Guy auez vous dit vos prieres ce matin? *Guy*: Ouy ma Mere: *La Da*: Et vous aussi René? *René*: ouy ma Mere, si [m] tost que nous sommes leuez, et [n] habillez, et que nous nous sommez lauez [o] nostre [p] Maistre nous fait dire les prieres, et lire vn chapitre de la Bible, reciter quelques sentences hors de Ciceron, ou quelque [q] aultre bon [r] autheur, puis nous allons [s] desieuner, ayant [t] desieuné nous [u] estudions nos leçons comme vous nous auez trouuez: *La Da*: Or ça lises moy ce chapitre icy, tout beau, lisez posément,

[a] *ézoliers*
[b] *ambezonné*
[c] *voy*
[d] *é* [e] *més*
[f] *ansénier*
[g] *meurs*
[h] *auezer*
[i] *deuoir*
[k] *més* [l] *doote*
[m] *tó* [n] *abeelliez*
[o] *nótre*, [p] *métre*
[q] *ótre* [r] *óteur*
[s] *déiuner*
[t] *deiuné*
[u] *etudeeons*

vous

You make too much haste: doe you not knowe that haste makes waste? René, I haue done
Mother, I am at the end of the Chapter.
Lady, You haue read, but it is not enough to read. They that be wise, doe read for their Instruction, & not for the sound of wordes onely, you are passed your A, B, C. that one giueth to little Children for to learne to pronounce and sound the wordes, You must be better then Parrots, which doe pronounce some wordes aswell as we doe, and yet are neuer the wiser for want of intelligence: Haue you remembred and do you vnderstand ỹ which you haue read? Otherwise you are no better then a Parrot. I remember I haue heard your Master tell you once, this Latin Sentence: Legere et non intelligere negligere est. Which is as much to say (as I take it) To read and not vnderstand, is an vnprofitable thing: therefore haue regarde when you read, to conceiue your reading, to make profit by it, otherwise you read in vaine and doe nothing but lose time. Master Champorte-aduis, it seemeth vnto me, that they which haue youth vnder their gouernment, ought to doe as the good Phisitions, that sound the bodies of their Pacients: and if they finde them in danger to fall into some sicknes, doe

The duetie of Schoole-Masters.

minister

vous vous [a] hastez trop, ne sçauez vous pas, que la [b] haste [c] degaste? *René*, l'ay fait ma Mere ie suy a la fin du chapitre:

La Dame: vous auez [d] leu, mais ce [e] n'est pas le tout de lire, les sages lisent pour leur instruction, et non pour le son des parolles seullement, vous auez passé [f] vostre A B C, que l'on [g] bailleaux [h] petits [i] enfants, pour apprendre a prononcer et sonner les [k] mots, et il vous [l] fault surpasser les [m] perroquetz qui prononcent quelques parolles aussi bien que vous, et [n] neantmoings n'en sont plus sages a [o] faulte d'intelligence, auez vous retenu, et entendez vous ce que vous lisez? [p] aultrement vous [q] n'estes que comme vn perroquet, Il me souuient d'auoir vne fois ouy [r] vostre [r] Maistre vous dire cette sentence latine (*legere, et non intelligere, negligere est*) qui [s] vault autant a (dire comme ie le [t] prends) que de lire et n'entendre point, [u] est chose inutille, partant ayez [x] esgard quand vous lisez, de [y] concepuoir [f] vostre lecture, pour en faire proffit, [p] aultrement vous lisez en vain et ne faites que perdre [z] temps. Monsieur [aa] Cham-porte-aduis, Il me semble que ceux qui ont de la Ieunesse [bb] soubs leur tuition [cc] deburoyent faire comme les bons medecins qui sondent les [dd] corps de leur [ee] patients, et [ff] s'ilz les trouuent en danger de tomber en quelque malladie, leur

administrent

[a] *hâte* [b] *hâte*
[c] *degâte*
[d] *lu*, [e] *nó*
[f] *vôtre* [g] *ballie*
[h] *petees*
[i] *anfauns*
[k] *mos* [l] *fó*
[m] *perrokéz*
[n] *neaumoin*
[o] *fóte*
[p] *ôtreman*
[q] *nete* [r] *métre*,
[s] *vót* [t] *prens*
[u] *é* [x] *égar*
[y] *coonseuoir*
[z] *tans*
[aa] *shanporta-uees* [bb] *soo*,
[cc] *deVroye*
[dd] *cór*
[ee] *paseçans*
[ff] *sea*

minister vnto them preseruatiues to preuent it.
In like sorte the parents and masters
ought to search diligently if their
Children be adicted to any vice,
to free them from the same, euen from their youth,
before they be ouermuch rooted in them.
I pray you to tell me the truth) for I am
not any of those folish mothers, which will
neuer beleue any imperfections of
children, but like the she Ape,
It seems vnto them that they be aboue all other
faire and perfect) doe you finde any
bad inclination in mine?
Mast. In truth Madame, I see them not
giuen to any lewd vice,
somtimes there is a litle iealousie,
specially when I praise one of them,
for hauing said his lesson better then the other,
but not that they enter into any variance
for it. Lady, O, if there be but an
Emulation who shall doe best, it is not
to be reproued, for it is generositie, but if
one be enuious of the others good,
that proceedeth from a bad nature, and
therefor that spot is intollerable.
Guy and Rene, come neere to me, which of you
write best? René, It is
my brother Mother. Lady, Holde then
Guy, there is an Inke-horne gilt, furnished
of all things necessarie, that I giue you, to thend

to

administrent [a] anthidotes pour le preuenir,
tout de [b] mesme les [c] parents et precepteurs
[d] doibuent cercher diligemment si leurs
[e] enfants sont adonnez a aucuns vices,
pour les en [f] desempestrer des ieunesse, auant
qu'ilz soyent trop enracinez en eux,
Ie vous prie de me dire la verité (car ie ne
suy de ses folles meres qui ne veullent
Iamais croire aucunes imperfections de
leurs [e] enfants, mais (comme la Singesse
leur [g] est [h] aduis qu'ilz sont, sur tous [i] aultres,
beaux et [k] parfaicts) trouuez vous aucune
[l] maluaise inclination aux miens?
Le Pedagogue: De vray Madame, Ie ne
les [m] veoy enclins a aucun vice infame,
Il y a bien quelque fois vn peu de Ialousie,
principallement quand ie louë l'un d'eux
pour auoir mieux dit sa leçon que [n] l'aultre,
mais non pas quilz en entrent en discorde
pourtant: *La Dame*: Oh s'il n'y a qu'une
emulation a qui fera mieux, cela [o] n'est pas
a reprouuer, car [p] c'est generosité, mais si
l'une [g] est enuieux du bien de [n] l'aultre,
cela procede d'une [l] mauluaise nature, et
partant cette tache lá [g] est intollerable:
Guy et René, aprochez vous de moy, lequel
[q] escript mieux de vous deux? *René* [p] c'est
mon frere ma mere: *La Dame*: Tenez donc
Guy, voilla vnne [r] escriptoire dorée, fournie
de ce qu'il luy faut, que ie vous donne, afin

[a] *aunteedote*
[b] *méme*
[c] *parans*
[d] *doiue*
[e] *anfauns*
[f] *dezampétrer*
[g] *ét*
[h] *auee* [i] *ótre*
[k] *parfés*
[l] *mouéze*
[m] *voy*
[n] *lótre*
[o] *né* [p] *sé*
[q] *escree*
[r] *ekreetoire*

de

to encourage you to learne the better,
Guy, I most humbly thanke you
Mother, truely it is faire.
Lady, Rene what say you of your
Brothers Inke-horne? are you sorye for it?
René, Truely mother I am not sorye
that he hath it, neuertheles if I had the like
I would be the gladder: beleue me that
I enuye him not, but I hope that (euen as
he excelleth me in writing) I will
excell him shortly in some other matter,
and then you will giue me also something
as good as it or better. Lady, Well,
I shall see (God willing) how you will
profit, notwithstanding you ought
to be as glad of your brothers good, as
of your owne, if I thought that you
should enuie him for it, I would cause you to be
whipt very soundly, for you must
knowe, that there is nothing more absurd, nor
blockish then enuye. Doe you lose any thing
of the good that an other hath? it did not
belong vnto you, nor you were not possesser of it,
You haue then neuer a whit the lesse, wherfore
should you grieue at it then? the enuious
Man doth harme to none but himselfe,
For (as the rust eateth yron, so)
Enuie eateth the enuious men, and you shall
neuer see any but fooles, that are enuious of
an others happines. Mast. But Madame,

de vous ẽcourager a apprẽdre de mieux en mieux
Guy: Ie vous remercie,[a] tres-humblement
ma Mere certes elle[b] est belle:
La Da: René que dittes vous de[c] l'escriptoire
de[d] vostre frere? en[e] estes vous marri?
René: Certes ma Mere Ie ne suy pas marri
qu'il l'a,[f] toutesfois si i'en auois vne semblable
i'en seroye plus aise, croyez moy que ie ne
l'enuie point, mais I'espere que (tout ainsi
qu'il me deuance en[g] l'escripture) Ie le
deuanceré de bref en quelque[h] aultre chose,
et donc vous me donnerez quelque chose,
aussi bonne ou meilleure. *La Da*: Et bien
ie verray, Dieu aidant, comment vous
profiterez, nonobstant vous vous[i] debuez
[k] resiouyr du bien de[d] vostre frere, comme
si[l] c'estoit le[d] vostre: si ie pensoye que vous
en[m] feussiez enuieux, Ie vous feroye bailler
le fouët bien serré, car vous[n] debuez
sçauoir qu'il n'y a chose plus absurde ni
stupide qu'enuie: perdez vous aucune chose
du bien qu'un[h] aultre a? Il ne vous
appartenoit pas, ny n'en[o] estiez possesseur,
vous n'en auez donc rien[p] moings, pourquoy
vous en chagrineriez vous?[q] l'homme
enuieux ne fait mal a aucun, qu'a[r] soy-mesme,
Car comme la[s] rouille menge le fer, ainsi
l'envie menge les enuieux; vous ne verrez
Iamais, que les[t] sots, qui soyent enuieux de
[u] l'heur[x] d'aultruy, *Le Pedago*: Mais Madame,

Iavoye

[a] *vmblemaa*,
[b] *é*
[c] *lékrootoire*
[d] *vótre*
[e] *éte*
[f] *tootefois*
[g] *lékreeture*
[h] *ótre* [i] *deué*
[k] *résooeer*
[l] *sétoi* [m] *fussiez*
[n] *douez*
[o] *étié*
[p] *moins*
[q] *loomme*,
[r] *soy méme*
[s] *roollie* [t] *só*
[u] *leur*
dótrwee

I had forgotten to tell you that your sonne Guy is somwhat slowe to rise in the morning, for one must call him three or foure times before he come out of his bed, I haue thought good to tell it you before his face, specially at this time, to the end it may please you to take the paine to tell him his lesson, as well as to his yonger brother. Lady, Is it true? truly M. Champorte-aduis, the greatest faulte is in you, it is but a benumming of the limbes that he hath, which you ought to supply, in annointing him wt the iuice of Birch, which is excellent for such a cure, & if you apply it but twice or thrice, You shall see a meruailous operation, But if your medicine be not of force, let me knowe it, & I will make him such a morning (song, yt it will awake him in all diligence & hasten him more then a good pace. Come hether freind, I am ashamd to hear that wt I hear of you, that you are so childish as not to knowe yet, not only that which is decēt for you, but also wholsom for the body & the mind. Ther is nothing yt drieth more the limbes, nor dulleth more the spirit, then ouermuch sleepe, besides the wrong that you doe to your reputation, if you continue in it, & that it comes to ỹ knowlege of others. The wisest that euer was of Kings, giueth small wormes to be maisters of sluggards, sending them to the schole

of

I'auoye oublié a vous dire que voſtre [a] filz Guy [b] eſt vn peu tardif a ſe leuer au matin, car il le faut appeller trois ou quatre fois deuant qu'il ſorte hors du [c] lict, il m'a ſemblé bon de le vous dire en ſa preſence, [d] meſmes a cette [e] heure, afin quil vous plaiſe prendre la peine de luy faire vn peu la leçon, auſsi bien qu'a ſon frere puis-ne: *La Da:* [b] Eſt il vray? certes Monr. chā-porte-ad-uis, la plus grand' [f] faulte [b] eſt en vous, ce [g] n'eſt qu'un engourdiſſement de membres qu'il a que vous [h] deburiez aſſouplir en loignant de ius de boulleau, qui [b] eſt excellent pour telle cure, et ſi vous l'appliquez deux ou trois fois, vous en verrez merueilleuſe operation, mais ſi [i] voſtre medecine [g] n'eſt vallable, faites le moy ſçauoir, et ie luy feray telle aubade qui [k] l'eſueillera en dilligence, et le fera [l] haſter plus qu'au pas. Venez ça mon amy, I'ay [m] vergoigne d'ouyr ce que i'oy de vous, que vous [n] eſtes ſi puëril que ne ſçauoir encor, non ſeullement ce qui vous [b] eſt decent, mais ſalubre pour le [o] corps et l'eſprit: il n'y a rien qui deſſeche plus les membres, ni qui plus aſſoupiſſe l'eſprit, que le trop dormir, [p] oultre le preiudice que vous faites, a [i] voſtre reputation, ſi vous y continuez, et qu'il vienne au ſceu [q] d'aultruy: le plus ſage des Roys qui fut Iamais, baille des vermiſſeaux, pour precepteurs, aux pareſſeux, les enuoyant en l'academie

des

[a] *fee* [b] *eſt*
[c] *leet* [d] *meſme*
[e] *eure*
[f] *fote*
[g] *ne* [b] *deuriez*
[i] *Voſtre*
[k] *leueliera*
[l] *hâter*
[m] *vergonie*
[n] *ete*
[o] *cors*
[p] *outre*
[q] *dautruy*

of the Pismire. The Lacedemonians and Athenians, iudged idlenes and slugish rest, to be a thing worthy of punishment, as enormious vices: and said that it ought to be had in horror and shame: Guy, Lady and Mother, I cannot but yeilde to your inuincible reasons, knowing that which you say procedeth from a deere care that you haue of my good, and from a true motherly loue that you beare me: One thing I craue of you, that you be not offended with me, and heerafter I will wholy submit my self to euery reasonable thing, so that with the grace of God, you will be contented therwith. Lady, God graunt it: You haue almost attayned to the age of nyne yeeres, at least to eight and a halfe, and seing that you knowe your dutie, if you neglect it you deserue greater punishment then he which through ignorance doth it not. Think not that the nobilitie of your Ancestors doth free you to doe all that you list, contrarywise, it bindeth you more to followe vertue, for euen as there is no estimation made of a Iade, though he haue a courragious Gennet to his Sire, Euen so the nobilitie endeth in him which forsaketh her steppes. What is it that rayseth vp in eminent honors, so many perso-

des fourmis. Les Lacedemoniens et Atheniens iugeoyent l'oysifueté et repos paresseux [a] d'estre chose digne de punition, comme pechez enormes: et disoyent qu'on en [b] debuoit auoir [c] horreur et honte: *Guy*: Madame ma Mere, ie ne peux que ceder a vos inuincibles raisons sçachant que ce que vous dittes procede d'un cher soing qne vous auez de mon bien, et d'une vraye amour maternelle que me portez: D'une chose Ie vous supplie, que vous n'en soyez offencée contre moy, et cy aprez [d] I'adhéreré totallement a tout ce qui sera de raison, tellement que vous vous en contenterez, Dieu aidant. *La Da.* Dieu le veuille, vous auez [e] desia attaint [f] presque l'aage de Neuf ans, au [g] moings [h] huict ans et demy, et puis, que vous sçauez [i] vostre [k] debuoir, si vous le negligez, vous meritez plus grand [l] chastiment que celluy qui ne le fait a cause [m] d'ignorance. Ne pensez pas que la noblesse de vos antecesseurs vous licensie de faire tout ce que vous [n] vouldrez, au contraire elle vous astraint plus a suiure la vertu, Car tout ainsi qu'on ne fait cas d'une [o] hargne, quoy qu'elle ait [p] esté engendrée d'un Courageux genet, tout de [q] mesme la noblesse finit en celluy qui en dellaisse les vestiges: Qui [r] est ce qui a [s] esleué en [t] eminents [u] honneurs, tant de personnages

[a] dètre
[b] deuoit
[c] orreur
[d] Iadèreré
[e] déia [f] preke
[g] moin [h] wee
[i] Vôtre
[k] deuoir
[l] shâteeman
[m] deenioraunse
[n] Vodrez
[o] harnie
[p] été [q] même
[r] ès éleué
[t] emeenans,
[u] oonneure

personages issued from meane Parents, as one Marcus Actilius Regulus, which was not borne of noble linage: Or as one Seruius Tullius, and many others, but vertue: which consisteth not in idlenes & sluggishnes, but in actiuity & vigilācy: Contrarywise, what hath annihilated & spotted the memory of so many others, that toke their being from generous and haughty spirits, whose memorie is, neuertheles permiment, for it is no reason that the vertue of the father, should be obscured by ỳ vnworthines of the sonne, but ỳ euery one be honored for his owne merrits) but to haue swarued from the actes of true noblenes As one Domitian (the memory of whome stinketh yet for his enormous vices) though he had for Father, Vespasian and Titus: For Brother, memoryes of vertue: I say then, That whosoeuer will participate of the honor and nobilitie of his Parents, he must Propagate the same by vertue, and not onely to followe the French Etimologie of this worde noblesse or gentillesse, which commeth of non blesse or nul blesse, or of Curtesie and affable bountifulnes, but one must also abstaine himselfe from vices, to be the vtter enmimy thereof, & maintaine the right and Justice (Quæne of all vertues.) But alas! (for the most part of the nobilitie

Noblesse or nul blesse signifieth hurting none, or to hurt none.

personnages yssus de [a] parents de petite, quallité, comme vn Marcus Actilius regulus, qui [b] n'estoit yssu de noble lignée, ou comme vn Tullius seruius, et plusieurs aultres que la vertu? qui ne [c] gist pas en oysifueté et paresse, mais en actiuité et vigillẽce: Au contraire qui a anichillé et [d] sasli la memoire de tant [e] d'aultres, prouenus de genereux et magnanimes, esprits (la memoire [f] d'esquelz [g] est, [h] neantmoings, permanente, car ce [i] n'est raison que la vertu du pere soit obscurcie par le vitupere du [k] filz, ains qu'un chacun soit [l] honoré pour ses propres merites) que d'auoir denigré des actes de la vraye noblesse? comme vn Domitian, la memoire duquel put encor pour ses enormes vices, quoy qu'il [m] eust pour Pere vespasian: et Titus pour frere, miroirs de vertu. Ie di donc que qui [n] veult participer a [o] l'honneur et noblesse des ses [p] parents, Il faut faire propagation d'icelle par la vertu, et non seullement ensuiure l'etimologie françoise de ce mot (noblesse) ou (gentillesse) qui vient de (non blesse) ou nul blesse, ou de courtoisiẽ et affable debonnaireté, mais il fault s'abstenir des vices en [q] estre totallement ennemy, et maintenir le droit et [illegible]stice ([r] Royne de toutes vertus,) ma[illegible] (pour la [s] pluspart de la noblesse

[a] paran
[b] nétoit
[c] ieé [d] sallet
[e] dótre
[f] dékéz [g] é
[h] neaunmoins.
[i] né [k] feez
[l] énoré
[m] ú [n] veu
[o] loonneur.
[p] parans
[q] étre [r] Ryne.
[s] plúpar

of this day, this worde noblesse,
may well be turned into nous blesse or
Nous blesse moult blesse in stede of non blesse (hurt none)
or moult For we doe relye so much vpon a Title
blesse signi- (all mustie) of ancientrye of our predecessors,
fieth hurt that we haue no care to reuiue their
vs or much memorye by our vertues, the which (rather) we
hurt. darken and burye (as much
as lyeth in vs) by our vices and tyrannies
ẏ we vse towards those who we ought to defend
and kæpfrõ wrongs ⁊ iniuriés. Euery one then
of sound iudgement, may well knowe, that
it is not enough to be issued from noble
and vertuous predecessors: and also that he
which buildeth, or is the beginner of
his house, deserueth as much praise, as he
which pulleth it downe doth shame: it semed
good vnto me my dære children (although that
your great youth affordeth you no
Capacitie as yet, (wholy
to comprehend my wordes) to giue you
this instruction, trusting that hær-after,
God will enable you with his grace, to conceiue
and followe it, to his glory, to your praise,
and ioy of vs all your parents and friendes.
Come hether both of you, doe you weare your
cloathes Gentle-men like?
Where is your hat-band?
And you, where is the cipres of yours?
Haue you taken cleane shirts this morning?

[a] d'au-iour-d'huy) on peut bien etimologier
ce mot de (noblesse) en (nous blesse), ou
([b] moult blesse,) au lieu de (non blesse,)
car nous nous appuyons tant sur vn [c] tiltre
(tout moisi) d'ancienneté de nos [d] ancestres,
que nous n'auons nul soing de renouueller leur
memoire par nos vertus, laquelle [e] plus-tost nous
obscursissons, et [f] ensepuelissons (en tant
qu'en nous [g] gist) par nos vices, et tirannies
que faisons a ceux que [h] deburions deffendre
et targuer de [i] torts et Iniures: Chacun de
sain Iugement, donc, peut bien [k] veoir que
ce [l] n'est pas le tout [m] d'estre yssu de nobles
et vertueux predecesseurs, et aussi, que celluy
qui [n] bastit, ou [o] est le commencement de
sa maison, merite autant de louënge, que fait
de honte, celluy qui la demolit: Il m'a semblé
bon (mes chers [p] enfants) (encor que
[q] vostre basse Ieunesse ne vous donne
capacité de pouuoir m'aintenant, du tout
apprehender mes parolles) vous donner
cette instruction, en esperance que par cy
aprez, Dieu vous fera la grace de la conceuoir
et ensuuire, a sa gloire, a [q] vostre louënge,
et ioye de nous tous vos [r] parents et amis.
Venez ça tous deux, portez vous vos
[s] accoustrements en [t] gentilz-hommes?
ou [o] est le cordon de [q] vostre chapeau? et
vous, ou [o] est le crespe du [q] vostre? auez
vous prins des chemises blanches ce matin?

[a] dóioordwee
[b] moo [c] teetre.
[d] aunsétres
[e] plútó
[f] anseueleessoõs
[g] ieet
[h] deureeoon
[i] tors [k] voir
[l] né [m] détre
[n] báteet, [o] d
[p] anfauns
[q] vótre
[r] parans.
[s] akootremans
[t] Ianteezoommes.

Your hands be not cleane.
Why haue you taken your waſt-coates?
Is it ſo colde? button your
Dublet, are you not aſhamed to be
ſo vntruſſed? where is your Jerkin?
for this morning is ſomewhat colde:
And you alſo, take your coate.
are you vngirt? Boy Neuf-a-bien,
heare you? you do nothing but play tricks there,
Goe fetch your Maſters ſiluer hatched
Daggers, you haue not
bruſhed their breeches,
Bring the bruſhes
and bruſh them before me, Lord God
how duſtie they are! they are full
of duſt, what ſtockins haue you?
your ſilke ſtockins or your wofted hoſe? put on
your garters embroidred with ſiluer, for it may
be that yée ſhall goe forth with me, where are
your Cuffes and your falles?
haue you cleane handkerchers?
Take your perfumed gloues that are lyned,
Put on your gownes vntill we goe,
and then you ſhall take your cloakes
lyned with Taffata, and your Rapiers
with ſiluer hiltes.
Tye your ſhoe-ſtringes.
Well, take your bootes, your boot-hoſen,
and your gilt ſpurres. Ri. Neuf-a-bien,
haue you made cleane their ſhoes to day?

Rich.

vos [a]collets ne ſont pas [b] blancs,
pourquoy auez vous prins vos chemiſolles?
Fait il ſi grand froid? boutonnez [c]voſtre
pourpoint, aues vous point de honte [d]d'eſtre
ainſi deſaguilleté? ou [e]eſt [c]voſtre Saye?
Car il fait vn peu fraiz ce matin,
Et vous auſsi prenez [c]voſtre Iuppe,
[f]eſtes vous deceint? Garçon, Neuf-a-bien
oyez vous? vous ne faites que badiner,
Allez querir les [g]poignards
argentez de vos [h]Maiſtres, vous n'auez pas
[i]eſpouſſeté leur haut-de-chauſses,
Apportez les [k]eſpouſsettes (les verges a [l]eſterdre)
et nettoyez les deuant moy, Seigneur Dieu
qu'ilz ſont [m]pouldreux! ilz ſont pleins
de pouldre, quelz bas de chauſses auez vous?
Vos baz de ſoye, ou d'eſtame? mettez vos
Iartiers brodez d'argent, car peut
[n] eſtre, que vous yrez dehors auec moy, ou ſont
vos manchettes, vos [o]poignets?
Auez vous des [p]moucheoirs [q]blancs?
Prenez vos [r]gands doubles perfumez;
Mettez vos robes iuſqu'atant que nous allions,
Et puis vous prendrez vos manteaux
doublez de Taffetas, et vos [s]eſpées
aux gardes argentées,
attachez les couriettes de vos ſoulliers,
ou bien prenez vos bottes, vos chauſes a botter,
et vos eſperons dorez. Richard Neuf-a-bien,
auez vous nettoyé leurs ſouliers [t]au-iour-d'huy?

[a] collé [b] blaunc
[c] Vótre,
[d] détre
[e] é
[f] été
[g] poniart
[h] métres
[i] épooſſeté
[k] épooſſettes.
[l] eterdre
[m] poedreus
[n] étre
[o] poniez.
[p] mooſſhoir
[q] blauns
[r] gaun
[s] épées.
[t] éiourdhuy

Rich. Neuf-a-bien, Yea Madame.
Lady, Truely so it semes, come hether you brasen-facte lyer, art thou not ashamed to affirme so apparant a lye before me? The myre and durt sticke on them yet.

Of lying. Seest thou not that they are all durtie? Truely I will teach you how to lye, or rather how you should not lye.
I will not leaue such a vice vnpunished.
M. Thã-port-aduis, I wil haue him to be whipt soundly before his Masters,
And (as it is said) to beat the dog before the lyon for an example vnto them.
There is nothing more base then lying, and euery one that is wise will abhorre it. It is written in the Prouerbes of Salomõ, that the righteous man hateth lyes.
The Sonne of Sirach saith also in these wordes, Vse not any lying at all, for the vse thereof commeth neuer to good.

Prouerbes chapter 13. verse 5

He which will be beleeued, ought neuer to lye, for a lyer is neuer beleeued, Yea, if it happen that sometimes he saith true, it shall be taken still for a lye.
It behoueth then that euery one which will get a good reputation shun this vice as it were a mad dogge, For whosoeuer is once bitten with it, findeth it incurable. But I heare some body knocks at the doore, Rene, see who it is.

Rene,

Rich: *Neuf-a-bien*, Ouÿ Madame:
La.Da. Vrayement il en appert, venez ça
effronté menteur, as tu point de honte
d'affirmer vne menterie si occulaire deuant moy?
La bouë et la fange y sont encores.
Ne [a] veoys tu pas qu'ilz sont tous crotez?
Certes ie vous enseigneré a mentir, ou [b] plustost
comment il ne faut point mentir,
Ie ne [c] veulx laisser vn tel vice inpuni:
Mr. Cham. Ie [e] veulx qu'il soit fouëtté
a bon escient, en la presence de ses [d] Maistres,
Et (comme on dit) battre le Chien
deuant le Lion, pour leur seruir d'exemple:
Il n'y a nulle chose qui sent plus sa seruilité
que le mensonge, et toute sage personne
l'abhorrera: Il [e] est [f] escript aux Prouerbes de
Salomon, que le Iuste hait la parolle mensongere,
Le Filz de Sirach dit aussi
en ses [g] mots (ne [h] veuille vser de mensonge quel-
conque, car l'usage n'en vient iamais a bien)
Celluy qui [i] veult [k] estre [l] creu ne [m] doibt
iamais mentir, car on ne croit iamais vn menteur,
Voire s'il [n] aduient quelque fois qu'il dise vray,
on le prendra [o] tousiours pour mensonge.
Il faut donc que toute personne,
qui veut acquerir reputation [p] honnorable,
fuyë ce vice comme vn chien enragé,
car qui en [e] est vne fois mordu, le treuue
incurable. Mais i'oy quelcun qui heurte
a l'huys, voyez qui c'est René.

[a] voy [b] plutó
[c] veu
[d] metres.
[e] ét [f] ébreet
[g] mós [h] veullie
[i] veut [k] étre
[l] cru [m] doi
[n] a vien
[o] tousiour
[p] onnorable

René,

René, It is Mistris Joly, mother,
who bringeth word, that my Lady of Beau-seiour
and Mistris Du Pont-gaillard, and
some others be come.
Lady, They are welcome,
I must then be gone.

Beau seiour signifieth faize abode

Du-pont-gaillard liuely bridg

The 7. Dialogue.

Shewing the receiuing into the house.

The Lady: my Lady of beau-seiour:
Mrs. Du Pont-galliard.

Lady, MAdame de Beau-seiour,
I thinke my selfe so much
beholding vnto you, for the curtesie you haue
done me, to haue taken such paine, as to
come see vs, and which is more, to haue
brought Mistris Du Pont-galliard
your Sister (whose companye
is as agreeable vnto me, as of any
Gentlewoman that I know) that I know not
how to be able to acknowledge it,
but (without greater or more formall
Ceremonies) you are most hartily
welcome, and yee also Gentlemen.
Lady Beau-seiour, We must humblie
thanke you Madame, you haue more
cause to finde vs faultie, for

comming

René: [a]C'eſt [b]Madamoiſelle Iolye ma mere, qui dit que Madame de Beau-ſeiour, et [b] Madamoiſelle du [c]Pont-gaillard, et quelques [d] aultres, ſont venuës:
La Da: elle ſont les bien venuës,
Il m'[e]en faut donc aller.

a ,se
b *Madmoiſelle*
c *Poongalliar*
d *ótres*

Le Septieſme Dialogue.

[e] *Demonſtrant le* [f] *racueil de la maiſon.*

La Dame: Madame de Beau-ſeiour,
Madamoiſelle [c] *du Pont-gaillard.*

e *demoenstrann*
f *rakeil*

La Dame MAdame de Beau-ſeiour
Ie me [g] ſents tellement [h] voſtre obligée, pour [i] l'honneur que vous me faites, d'auoir prins la peine [k] d'eſtre venuë nous [l] veoir, et qui plus [m] eſt d'auoir amené Madamoiſelle du [c] Pont-galliard [h] voſtre [n] ſoeur (la [o] compaignië de laquelle [p] m'eſt auſſi agreable, que d'aucune Damoiſelle que ie [q] cognoiſſe) que ie ne [r] ſçay comment le pouuoir [f] recognoſtre, tant ya (ſans plus grandes ou formelles ceremonies) que vous [t] eſtes les tres-bien venuës, et vous pareillement Meſsieurs:
Mad: de Beau: nous vous remercions tres-[u] humblement Madame, vous auez plus d'occaſion de nous donner le tort [x] d'eſtre venuës

g *ſan* h *Vótre*
i *lonneur.*
k *détre*
l *Voir* m *é*
n *ſeur*
o *coompanie*
p *met*
q *konnoſſe*
r *ſe*
s *rekoonétre*
t *ete*
u *Vmblemans*
x *detre*

comming so late, though we come timely enough for to dine. Lady, How late? It is but tenne a clocke.

La, Beau. Pardon me Madame, It was halfe an houre past tenne, before we came out of our house.

Lady, For all that, it is not yet eleuen a clocke, nor dinner time, For the Butler hath not yet couered the table, and therefore if you think it good, we may make a turne in the Exchange, It is not farre hence, for I must buye a silke waste-coate which I haue lost in play to M. De sur-amont, against a veluet Muffe.

La. Beau. We are at your commaundement, let vs goe where it pleaseth you.

Lady, Page, bid the Coach-man put his horses to the Carosse. Iolye, speake to the Butler to lay the table-cloath, and that all be readie when we come againe. Giue me my maske, and goe fetch my Fanne. Now let vs goe in Gods name. Who shall we haue to be our gentleman vsher for mine is sicke.

Mist. Du Pont-galliard, My Neuewe Du vault-l'amour, Madame, if it pleaseth you to accept his seruice.

Lady, But if it pleaseth him to showe vs so much curtesie, as to take the paine

venuës ſi tard, quoy que nous venons aſſez
a point pour [a] diſner: *La Da*: Comment tard?
Il [b] n'eſt que dix [c] heures:
M. de Beau. Sauf [d] voſtre grace Madame.
Il [e] eſtoit dix [c] heures et demie auant que
nous [f] partiſſions de chez nous:
La Da: Il [b] n'eſt pas encores [g] vnze [c] heures
pourtant, ni [h] temps de [a] diſner,
car le Sommelier n'a pas encor couuert la table,
et partant ſi vous l'auez agreeable, nous
pourrons bien faire vn tour Iuſqu'a [i] l'eſchange
Royal, il n'y a pas loing d'icy, et auſsi
Il me faut [k] achepter vne Camiſolle de
ſoye que I'ay perdue a Monſieur de ſur-amont
au ieu contre vn [l] mancheon de velloux:
M. de B. Nous ſommes a [d] voſtre comman-
dement, allons ou il vous plaira:
La Da. Page dittes au Cocher qu'il attelle
ſes [m] cheuaulx au Carroſſe. Iolye dittes au
Sommelier qu'il mette la nappe et que tout
ſoit [n] preſt a quand nous reuiendrons,
baillez moy mon maſque et allez querir
mon [o] eſuentail. Or ça allons de par Dieu,
qui aurons nous pour nous ſeruir [p] d'huiſſiers?
car le mien [q] eſt mallade:
Madamoiſelle Du Pont galliard: Mon
[r] nepueu du [s] vault-l'amour Madame,
ſil vous [t] plaiſt d'accepter ſon ſeruice:
La Da: Mais ſi'l luy [t] plaiſt nous [u] monſtrer
tant de courtoiſiē que de prendre, la paine

a *deiner*
b *né*
c *eures*
d *Vótre*
e *etoè*
f *parteeſſeeoon*
g *onze*
h *tán*
i *léſhaun*
k *aſheter*
l *maunſhon*
m *ſheuó*
n *prét*
o *éuantail*
p *dweeſſier*
q *é*
r *neueu*
s *Vót*
t *plé*
u *moomtrer*

de

to accompany vs, for we can haue no better. Go to Coach-man, why doe we tarrye? driue your horſſes.

The 8. Dialogue.

For to Cheapen.

The Shop-keeper or Sempſter: her Maide (called *Attire-gain*:) The Lady: Miſt. Du Pont-galliard: Maſt. Du vault-l'amour.

attire-gain ſignifieth drawing gaine (or profit.)

Attire-gain: MAdame, what doth it pleaſe you to haue? would ye haue any faire linnen cloath? Miſtris, ſee what I haue, and I will ſhowe you the fayreſt linnen cloath in London, if you doe not like it, you may leaue it,

Du vault l'amour, ſignifieth worthy loue.

You ſhall beſtowe nothing but the loking on, The payne ſhall be ours to ſhowe them you.

Lady, Into what Shop ſhall we goe?

Maſt. du vault-l'amour. Madame, will it pleaſe you to enter into this Shop? This Maid doth inuite vs to it by her tongue, which ſhe hath as free, as any that euer I heard. Lady, Yet ſhe is ſcarce worthy your loue, though ſhe be reaſonable fine & prettie, but ſeeing that you

affect

de nous accompaigner, car nous n'en ſçaurions auoir de meilleur. Et bien Cocher pourquoy attendons nous? chaſſez vos [a] cheuaulx.

[a] *ſhenés*

Le huictieſme Dialogue.

Pour Marchander:

La Marchande, ou garde boutique, *ou lingere, ſa ſeruante (nommée Atire-gaing) La Dame, La Damoiſelle Du Pont-gaillard: Monſr Du vault-l'amour.*

Atire-gaing: MAdame que vous [b] plaiſt il? [c] vouldriez vous aucunes belles toilles? Madamoiſelle voyez ſeullement ce que I'ay, et ie vous en [d] monſtreray des meilleures de Londres: ſi elles ne vous ſemblent bonnes vous les pourrez laiſſer, vous n'y employerez que la [e] veuë, La paine ſera [f] noſtre de vous les [g] monſtrer: *La Da:* En quelle boutique yrons nous? *Monſr. Du vault-lamour:* Madame vous [b] plaiſt il entrer en cette boutique Icy? cette fille nous y conuie par ſa langue qu'elle a autant bien affillée et penduë que I'en ouÿ Iamais: *La Da:* Si [h] eſt ce qu'elle ne [i] vault pas [k] voſtre amour, encor qu'elle ſoit aſſez gentille, mas puis que vous l'affectionnez

[b] *plet*
[c] *Voodriés*
[d] *moentrerd*
[e] *Vuë* [f] *nótra*
[g] *moentrer*
[h] *e' ICó*
[k] *Votre*

affect her, we will see with what she will furnish vs for your sake.

Now my friend, haue you any faire holland?

Attire-gain, Yes forsoth Madame, and the faireſt lawne that euer you handled:

Lady, thou speakſt a proud word, what knowest thou, what lawne I haue hãdled? it may be that I haue had better then any that is in all thy shop. Atire-gain, I doe not say to the contrary Madame, but so it is notwithſtanding, that I haue as good & as faire as euer was made. Lady, Well, well, you doe but your duetie, but God knoweth how largely you will speake, when you shall be for your selfe, seeing that you praiſe so highly your maſters Marchandiſe: otherwiſe Ciceroes saying in his Offices, is of no authoritie, but you learne your trade, for to liue thereby hereafter. How sell you the Ell of this Cambricke?

Atire-gain, I knowe you haue so good Iudgement in linnen cloath, that I dare not showe you any for good, vnleſſe it were so: there needes no replye to such a Lady as you are, you may say your pleaſure, the Cambricke will coſt you twentie shillings the Ell.

Lady. Truly it lacketh no price: And if thinges be so much worth as those which

sell

l'affectionnez, nous verrons de ce qu'elle nous fournira, pour l'amour de vous. Or ça Mamie, auez vous de belle Hollande? *Atire-gain* : Ouÿ [a] dea Madame. et le plus bel affut que vous [b] maniäctes Iamais: *La Da:* Tu dis vn grand mot, et que sçais tu quel affut I'ay manié? Il peut [c] éstre que I'en ay [d] eu de [e] meileur qu'il n'y en a, en toute ta boutique : *Atire-gain :* Ie ne vous y contre-di-pas Madame, mais si [f] est-ce, pourtant que I'en ay d'aussi bon et beau qui fut Iamais fait : *La Dame :* Et bien bien vous ne faites que [g] vostre [h] debuoir, mais Dieu sçait comment vous parlerez a l'auantage quand vous ferez pour vous [i] mesme, puis que vous si haut louëz la marchandise de [g] vostre [k] Maistre, [l] aultrement le dire de Ciceron en ses Offices [m] n'est vallable, mais vous apprenez [g] vostre [n] mestier pour en viure ci aprez. Combien vendez vous [o] l'aulne de cette toille de Cambray? *Atire G.* Ie sçay que vous auez si bon Iugement en toilles, que Ie ne vous en oseroye [p] monstrer pour bonnes, si elles [q] n'estoyent telles, Il ne faut point de repliques a vne telle Dame que vous [r] estes, vous pouuez dire ce qu'il vous plaira : La Cambray vous [s] coustera [t] vingt [u] solz [x] l'aulne : *La Dame:* Certes elle ne manque de prix, et si les choses vallent selon que ceux qui

[a] *da*
[b] *maneeáte*
[c] *étre* [d] *ú*
[e] *melliéur*
[f] *é*
[g] *Vótre*
[h] *deuoir*
[i] *méme*
[k] *Métre*
[l] *ótreman*
[m] *nè* [n] *Métier*
[o] *lóne*
[p] *moontrer*
[q] *néttoy*
[r] *etes*
[s] *cooter* [t] *Veen*
[u] *soo* [x] *lóne*

ſell them, but make them to be: your Cambricke is very good, for you holde it at a good price, But yet I will not giue ſo much tho.

Atire-Ga. How much will it pleaſe you to giue then Madame? to the end that I may haue your Cuſtome?

Lady. I will giue you fifteene ſhillings, If you will take my money make ſhorte, for I haue other buſines then to tarye here. Atire-Ga. Truely Madame I would be verye ſorie to denye you if I could giue it at that price, but in truth I cannot, vnles I ſhould loſe by it.

Lady. I will giue you ſirteen, and not one halfepeny more. Miſtris Du Pont-galliard, is it not enough?

Miſt. du-po. gal: Me thinketh it Madame that you offer too much, as for me, I would not giue ſo much.

Lady. Let vs goe then to the ſhop on the other ſide. Atire-Ga. Shall we giue it her at that price Miſtris? The Sempſter, Showe me the marke of it. Yes call them backe.

Atire-Ga. Madame, if you finde any better, I am content to giue you mine for nothing. Lady. Let it be as good as it will, yet you ſhall not haue of me a penye more for it, for I haue offred too much alreadie.

Semp. Madame, I am content to

loſe

les vendent les font valloir[a] vostre Cambray
[b] est tres bonne, car vous la faites vn bon prix,
mais si n'en bailleray-ie pas tant, pourtant:
At G: Combien vous en [c] plaist Il bailler
donc Madame? afin que i'aye [a] vostre
challandise [d] (coustume:)
La Dame: Ie vous en bailleray quinze [e] solz,
Si vous voullez prendre mon argent, faites
le court, car, i'ay [f] d'aultres affaires que de
demeurer icy: *Atire-G*: Certes Madame
Ie seroye fort marrie de vous [g] esconduire,
si ie le pouuoye bailler a ce prix lá,
mais en verité Ie ne sçauroye, si ie n'y voulloye
perdre: *La Da*: Ie vous en bailleray seize,
et pas vne maille dauantage, Madamoiselle
Du Pont-galliard [h] n'est ce pas assez
La Damoi. du P: Il me semble Madame
que vous en offrez trop, si [i] c'estoit a moy
Ie n'en bailleroye pas tant:
La Dame: Allons donc en la boutique de
[k] l'aultre [i] costé: *Atire G*: Luy baillerons
nous a ce prix Madame? *La Marchan.* [m] mon-
strez m'en la marque? Ouÿ r'appellez les:
At-G: Madame si vous en trouuez de
meilleure Ie suy contente de vous donner
la mienne pour neant: *La Da*: Quelle soit
tant bonne qu'elle [n] vouldra, si n'en aurez vous
pas vn denier plus de moy, car I'en ay
[o] desia trop offert:
La Marchande: Madame Ie suy contente d'y

[a] *Vótre* [b] *é*
[c] *plét* [d] *cootume*
[e] *sooz*
[f] *dótres*
[g] *écoondweere*
[h] *né* [i] *sétoi*
[k] *lótre*, [l] *cóté*
[m] *moontré*
[n] *Voodra*
[o] *déia*

lose in it, of the price that I sell it to others,
in hope that you will buye of vs
when you shall haue need: how many
Elles will it please you to haue?
Lady, Halfe a dossen Elles.
Sempst. Go to Attire-gaine, where is the Elle?
Lady, Make good measure. Master
Du vault-l'amour, I pray you to
buye for me yonder wastcoate that I see
in that other shop, for if I cheapen
it, they will ouer price it me by the halfe,
As for you, they knowe you haue
better skill in it. Holy pay for this cloath.
Now, are you payed and contented?
Sempst. Yes Madame, I most humbly
thanke you. Beleeue me you haue bestowed
your money very well, and you haue good cheap
Will you buye no shirts, ruffes,
Falling bandes, handkerchers, night-coyfes,
Falles, sockes, edged lace,
Boote-hosen wrought,
Or any other thing that we haue?
All is at your commaundement.
Lady, Not for this time
I thanke you, farewell my she friend.
Semst. Madame, God haue you in his keeping.
Lady, Page goe see if the Coach be ready,
Runne quickly. Coach-man we must alight
in Cheapside, at the Mercers and Gold-smiths.

perdre au prix que Ie la [a] vends aux [b] aultres,
en esperance que vous [c] achepterez de nous
quand vous en aurez besoing, combien
vous en [d] plaist Il [e] d'aulnes?
La Dame: Vne demie douzaine:
La March: ça Atire-gain ou [f] est [g] L'aulne?
La Dame: Faites bonne mesure. Monsieur
Dù [h] vault-l'amour, Ie vous prie de
[i] m'achapter cette camisole que ie [k] veoy
en cette [l] aultre boutique, car si ie la
marchande [m] Ilz me la surferont de la moitié,
quand a vous Ilz sçauent que vous vous
y entendez mieux. Iolye, payez pour cette toille.
Et bien [n] estes vous payée et contente?
La March: Ouÿ Madame, Ie vous remercie
tres-[o] humblement, Croyez que vous auez
bien fait [p] vostre emplette, et auez bon marché,
vous [d] plaist Il point [q] acheptet, de fraises,
de [r] rabats, de [s] moucheoirs, de coyffes de [t] nuict,
de renuers, de chaussons, de dentelle,
de chausses a botter ouuragées?
ou aucune [u] aultre chose que nous ayons?
tout [x] est a [p] vostre commandement:
La Dame: Non pas pour cette fois,
Ie vous remercie, A Dieu Mamie:
La March: Dieu vous aye en sa garde Madame:
La Da: Page allez [y] veoir si le coche [f] est [z] prest,
courez [aa] vistement. Cocher Il nous [bb] fauldra
descendre a Chepside chez le Mercier et
[cc] l'orfebure.

[a] *Vens* [b] *ótres*,
[c] *asheteré*
[d] *plét* [e] *dónes*,
[f] *é* [g] *lóne*
[h] *Vó* [i] *masheter*
[k] *Voi.* [l] *ótre*
[m] *ee* [n] *éte*
[o] *Vmblemant*
[p] *Vótre*
[q] *asheter*
[r] *rabas*
[s] *mooshoirs*
[t] *nweet*
[u] *ótre* [x] *ét*
[y] *Voir* [z] *prét*
[aa] *veeteman*
[bb] *fódra*
[cc] *lorfeure*

The 9. Dialogue.

The Ladye Beau-seiour: the Ladye: the Mercer.

Lady Beau-se. Is it heere Madame, that you haue accustomed to buye your Silkes?

Lady, Yes Madame.

Mercer, what will it please you to see Madame?

Lady, Showe me of the best Veluet you haue. Mercer, of which would you Madame, plaine veluet? Rased veluet, pinkt, wrought veluet, or tuffe-taffata, and of what colour would you haue? Lady, I would see some of blacke, of white of gray, of ash-colour, Of greene, of red, of yellowe, of crimson, Of purple, of tawny, of blewe, of celestial colour, Migreme colour, orenge, violet, Changeable colour, russet colour, Peache colour, strawe colour: Of how many pyles is this veluet? Of two or of three? Is it not gummed? How sell you the Elle of this sattin?

Mercer, It is the best sattin that is in this towne, it is full of silke, the colour is fayre and fresh.

Lady, Where is your damaske? Haue you any good piece of taffata?

Let

Le neufiesme Dialogue.

Madame de Beau-seiour La Dame: *Le Mercier.*

Madame de Beau-seiour. E[a] st ce ceans Madame, que auez [h] accustoumé [c] d'achepter vos soyes?
La Da. Ouy Madame:
Le Mercier: Que vous [d] plaist il [e] veoir Madame?
La Da: [f] Monstrez moy du meilleur veloux que vous ayez. *Le Me:* Duquel voullez vous Madame? du veloux plain, du veloux rasé, du broché, du veloux a ramage, ou du taffetas velouté, et de quelle coulleur en demandez vous? *La Da:* I'en [g] veulx [e] veoir de noir, de blanc, de gris, cendré, de verd, de rouge, de Iaune, de cramoisi, de pourpre, de tanné, de bleu, bleu-celeste (pers) coulleur de migraine, orengé, violet, changeant, de coulleur roussette, coulleur de [h] peschier, coulleur de [i] paille. De combien de poils [a] est ce veloux? de deux ou de trois? [k] n'est il point gommé? que faites vous l'aulne de ce satin?
Le Mercier: [l] c'est du [m] meilleur satin qui soit point dedens cette ville, il est plain de soye, La coulleur en [a] est belle et [n] fresche:
La Da: ou [a] est [o] vostre damas? auez vous vne bonne piece de tafetas?

[a] *é* [b] *akootumé*
[c] *dasheter*
[d] *plét* [e] *voir*
[f] *moontré.*
[g] *veu*
[h] *pèshier*
[i] *pallie* [k] *nét*
[l] *sé* [m] *mèlleur*
[n] *fréshe*
[o] *vótre*

que

Let me ſée ỳ chamlet is it watred or vnwatred?
Giue me a good piece of millaine fuſtian:
of ſome prettie colour, which will not
ſtayne. I will none of that,
At the firſt rayne, it will loſe
his colour, it will ſtayne by and by.
How ſell you that piece of white cipreſſe?
Mercer, Haue you no need of any cloath
of gold or of ſiluer? Lady, Yes I muſt haue ſome
What ſhall I pay you for your
Cloath of golde? doe not holde it too deere,
and I will take ſome tenne yardes of it.
Mercer, You ſhall pay foure pounds a yarde.
Lady, It is too much, you are too dœre,
I will giue you fiftie ſhillinges for it.
Mercer, I cannot ſell it at that price,
It coſt me more then you offer me,
Take it for thrée poundes and tenne ſhillinges,
And you may ſay that you haue not
ill beſtowed your money.
Lady, As for me, I muſt not haue ſo
many wordes, it is too myſer-like to
bargaine ſo nœre, I will not giue you
a pinne aboue thrée poundes,
Come whether you will take my
Money or no. Mercer, Madame, I am
loath to ſend you away, although I
get nothing by it, you ſhall haue it, becauſe
we often take your money:
Wel, will it pleaſe you to ſée it meaſured?

Lady

que ie veoye ce camelot,[a] est il ōdoyé ou sās onde? baillez moy vne bonne piece de [b] fustaine de Milan, de quelque gentille coulleur qui ne taigne point. Ie ne veux point de cette la, a la premiere pluyë qu'il fera elle perdra sa coulleur, elle se taindra Incontinent, combien vendez vous cette piece de [c] crespe

Le Mer: Ne vous faut Il point de drap d'or ou d'argent? *La Da*: Ouy Il m'en faut, combien vous payeray-Ie pour vostre drap d'or? ne le me surfaittes pas, et i'en prendray quelque dix [d] aulnes?

Le M. Vous en payerez quatre liures de [e] l'aulne:

La Da: [f] C'est trop vous [g] estes trop cher, Ie vous en bailleray Cinquante [h] solz.

Le Me. Ie ne le sçauroye vendre a tel prix. Il me reuient a plus que vous ne m'offrez, prenez-le pour trois liures et demie, et vous pourrez dire que vous n'auez pas mal employé [i] vostre argent:

La Da: Quant a-moy il ne me faut pas tant de parolles, [k] cest a faire a vn taquin de barguigner de si pres, Ie n'en bailleray pas vne [l] espingle [m] oultre trois liures, choisissez si vous voullez prendre mon argent ou non: *Le Mer* Madame Il me fait mal de vous [n] esconduire, encores que ie n'y gaigne rien, vous l'aurez a cause que nous prenons souuent de [i] vostre argent: et bien vous [o] plaist Il le [p] veoir mesurer?

[a] *ét* [b] *fútine*
[c] *crépe*
[d] *ónes* [e] *lóne*
[f] *sé* [g] *éte*
[h] *soos*
[i] *vótre* [k] *sét*
[l] *épeongle*
[m] *ootre*
[n] *ékoondweer*
[o] *plèt* [p] *voir*

La Da:

Lady, I should doe well to send to
the Drapers, for I haue need of some fine cloath,
Of serge, of bayes, of kersye,
Of white cotens, but it shal be til an other time,
Page, goe to the shop on the other
side of the streete, and bid them
bring to me hether, three ounces of silke:
Some golde and siluer lace,
Some silke ribens of the largest, for to make
Roses and knots, and some of the narrowe also,
Some golde and silke fringe, some laces,
some poyntes. What Lady is that
that passeth by? what is she that goeth before?
The first, the last? what be they
that goe behinde, after? doe not I knowe them?
I would faine knowe them. Why how now?
Why doe you not pay them their money?
Holde, reckon: One, two, three, foure, fiue,
Sixe, seauen, eight, nine, ten, eleuen, twelue,
Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteene, seuenteen,
Eighteen, nineteen, twenty, tweny one, twenty two, twenty three, twenty foure twenty fiue,
Twenty sixe, twenty seuen, twenty eight,
Twenty nine, thirtye, fortye, fiftye,
Sixtye, seuentye, eightye, nintye, a hundred,
fiue hundred, a thousand, ten thousand, a millio.
Well, are you satisfied for your
Marchandise? Mercer, Wholy Madame,
Whereof I humblye thanke you:
Spare nothing that we haue,

La Dame: Ie feroye bien ſi I'envoyoye
chez le Drapier, car i'ay faulte de drap fin,
de ſerge, de la friſade, du cariſé,
de [a] blanchets, mais ſe ſera pour vne [b] aultre fois.
Page allez a la boutique de [c] l'aultre
[d] coſté de la ruë, et dittes leur qu'ilz
m'apportent icy trois ou quatre onces de ſoye,
du paſſement d'or et d'argent,
des rubens de ſoye des plus larges pour faire
des roſes et lacs, et des [e] eſtroits auſſi,
de la frenge d'or et de ſoye, des [f] lacets,
des [g] eguillettes. Quelle Dame eſt,
cela qui paſſe? qui [h] eſt celle qui va deuant,
La premiere, la derniere? qui ſont elles
qui vont derriere, aprez, ne les [i] cognois-ie point?
Ie les [k] vouldroy [l] cognoiſtre. Et bien que ne
leur payez vous leur argent?
tenez, contez: vn, deux, trois quatre, Cinq,
ſix, [m] ſept, [n] huict, neuf, dix [o] vnze, douze,
treize, quatroze, quinze, ſeize, dix-ſept dix-huict
dixneuf, [p] vingt, vingt et vn, vingt et deux, vingt
et trois, vingt et quatre, vingt et cinq,
vingt et ſix, vingt et ſept, vingt et huict,
vingt et neuf: Trente, quarante, Cinquante,
[s] ſoixante, Septante, octante, nonante, Cent,
Cinq [t] cents, mille, dix mille, million.
Et bien [u] eſtes vous ſatisfait pour [x] voſtre
Marchandiſe? Le *Mer*: Du tout Madame,
dont Ie vous remercie [y] hnmblement,
[z] n'eſpargnez choſe qui ſoit ceans,

a *blaunſhez*
b *ótre* c *lotre*
d *cóté*
e *étrois*
f *laſez*
g *egullettes*
h e i *koné*
k *Goo tré*
l *konetre*
m *ſet* n *weet*,
o *oonze*
p *Geeme*
s *ſoiſſaunte*,
t *ſans*
u *éte* x *Gótre*
y *Gmblemant*
z *nèparnié*

car

For you knowe that all is at your
Commaundement and seruice.
Lady, I beleeue, and I thanke you
hartily for it. Now we must goe to the
Golde-smithes, for I must buye some
Ringes and bracelets: but we may goe a foote
so farre. for it is but heere hard by:
Let the Carosse come after vs.
Farewell my friendes and I thanke you.
Mercer. God giue you a good and a
long life Madame.

The 10. Dialogue.

The Ladye: the Gold-smith: Mistris
Du Pont-gaillard: Mr. Du vault-l'amour.

Lady, What Shop is this?
I pray you loke to the Signe,
If it be the greene Dragon:
Mast. du vault. Yes Madame, it is
the same. Gold-smith, What would you
see Madame, a fayre Chayne of
Pearles? wil it please you to come into the inner
Shop, or els goe vp into the Chamber,
For it is light-sommer. Lady, Well,
Let vs goe vp if you will:
Let me see your Ringes: There is a
fayre Diamond, what is it worth?

Gold-sm.

car vous ſçauez que tout [a] eſt a [b] voſtre commandement et ſeruice:

a *et* b *Voſtre*

La Dame Ie vous en croy, et vous en remercie bien fort. Or ça Il nous conuient aller chez [c] l'orfebure, car il me faut [d] achepter quelques anneaux et Iaſerans mais nous yrons a pied Iuſques là, car il n'y a pas lon[g], [e] c'eſt tout Icy auprez, que le carroſſe vienne aprez nous. A Dieu mes amis et grand merci.

c *lorfeure*
d *aſheter*
e *ſet*

Le Mer: Madame Dieu vous doint bonne vie et longue.

Le dixieſme Dialogue.

La Dame, L'orfebure, Madamoiſelle, *du Pont-gaillard, Mons[r]. Du vault-l'amour.*

La Dame QVelle boutique [f] eſt cecy? Ie vous prie regardez a l'enſeigne ſi [g] c'eſt le Dragon verd:

f *é* g *ſe*

Mons[r]. du vaul:lam: Ouÿ Madame [g] c'eſt la [h] meſme: L'*orfebure*: que [i] vouldriez vous [k] veoir Madame vne belle chaine de perles? vous [l] plaiſt Il entrer en l'arriere boutique, ou bien monter haut en la chambre? car il y fait plus cler: *La Dame*: Et bien montons en haut ſi vous voullez, laiſſez moy [k] veoir vos bagues, voila vn beau diamant, que [m] vault Il?

h *méme*
i *Goodriè*
k *Voir*
l *plet*
m *Vót*

L'orfebure:

Gold-sm. The Diamond Madame, is worth
Fiue hundred Crownes. Lady, showe me
The biggest Pearles, the most Orientall,
and the roundest that you haue. How sell
you this? Gold-sm. That same Madame,
will cost you three poundes sterling.
Mist. du Pont-gal. Three poundes!
I haue seene fayrer for fortye shillinges.
Cousin Du vault-lamour, drawe neere,
For I knowe that you are as skilfull
in precious Stones, as any Gentleman
in England: what say you of it,
Is it worth that price?
Mast. du vault. I saw one yesterday, fayrer
and bigger then this, for fiftye
shillinges, how many such haue you?
Gold-sm. I haue enowe to make a Carkenet.
Lady, If you will be reasonable
I will buye them all, But I
meruaile what vertues haue ỹ precious stones,
that they be so in request? you that sell them
should knowe it and tell vnto vs,
For to induce vs to buye them.
Gold-sm. The precious Stones Madame,
Haue many great propertyes,
But that which is most profitable vnto vs.
It is the force they haue to transporte
the money from your purse into ours,
Neuertheles, I will tell you the vertue of
some of the most precious,

according

Lorfebure: Le Diamant Madame [a] vault
Cinq [b] cents [c] escus: *La Da:* [d] monstrez moy
les plus grosses perles, les plus orientalles,
et les plus rondes que vous ayez, que faittes
vous celle cy? *L'orfe:* celle la Madame
vous [e] coustera trois liures sterling,
La Damoi. du Pon-gaillard: Trois liures!
I'en ay veu de plus belles a quarante [f] solz.
Mon Cousin Du vault l'amour aprochez
vous, car Ie sçay que vous [g] estes aussi expert
en pierreries qu'aucun [h] gentilhomme
d'Angleterre, qu'en dittes vous?
[a] vault elle bien ce prix la?
Monsieur de V. L. Ien [i] vey [k] hyer vne plus
belle et plus grosse que celle cy pour Cinquante
[f] solz: Combien en auez vous de semblables?
L'orf: I'en ay assez pour faire vn Carquan.
La Dame: Si vous en voullez faire raison,
Ie les [l] achepteray toutes. Mais ie
[m] m'esmerveille quelles vertus ont les pierreries,
qu'elles sont tant requises, vous qui les vendez
Le deburiez sçauoir et le nous dire,
pour nous induire a les [n] achepter:
L'orfe: Les Pierres precieuses Madame
ont plusieurs grandes proprietez,
mais celle qui nous [o] est plus profitable,
[p] c'est la force qu'elles ont de transmettre
l'argent, de [q] vostre bource dens la [r] nostre
[s] neantmoings Ie vous en diray la vertu de
quelques vnnes des plus pretieuses,

selon

[a] *vót* [b] *sans*
[c] *écus*
[d] *moontré*
[e] *kootera*
[f] *soos* [g] *étes*
[h] *Ianteellioomme*
[i] *vee* [k] *yer*
[l] *ashéteré*
[m] *mémeruellie*
[n] *asheter*
[o] *è* [p] *sé*
[q] *vótre*
[r] *nótre*
[s] *neaunmoins*

according as the Lapidarie describeth them, and some other auncient naturalist Authors, As Isidore, Dioscorides, and Albertus Magnus. And first of the Diamond, Which is esteemed the chiefest of Stones, and called The Stone of Loue, forasmuch as it hath vertue to reconcile and renue (yea rather increase) loue in them that are maried, being in discorde by a hidden vertue that nature (or to speake more properly God) hath giuen it, to drawe good affection towards those that carye it: But I would neuer wish a pusillanimious man to carye it, for it manifesteth the timiditie of the heart. It hath power also To resist enchantments. The vertue of the Emrode, hath likewise force as the Diamond against enchantments: It quencheth lasciuiousnes, increaseth riches and beautifieth the speech. The Agathe stirreth vp stormes, giueth the interpretation of Dreames, and maketh the person to be agreable, The Saphir is a royall Stone, fitter to adorne the Kingly fingers then any other; It was called of the ancient heathen, the Apolline Stone, In regarde that when they would haue a speedy answer from Apollo, they did carye it w̄ their sacrifice: It chaseth away melancholy, and is very profitable for the sight:

the vertue of precious stones.

Diamond.

Emrode.

Agathe.

Saphir.

besides

selon que le lapidaire les [a] adescript, et [b] aultres anciens Aucteurs naturallistes, comme, Isidore, Dioscorides, et Albertus Magnus: Et premierement du Diamant qui [c] est estimé le principall des pierres, et appellé pierre D'amour, [d] d'aultant qu'elle a force de reconcillier, et renouueller (ou [e] plustost augmenter) l'amour es personnes mariées [f] estants en discord, par vne vertu occulte que nature (ou a parler plus proprement, Dieu,) luy a donnée d'attraire la [g] bienveillance vers [h] ceulx qui la portent, mais ie ne souhaitteroye Iamais vn [i] homme pusilanime de la porter, car elle manifeste la timidité du [k] coeur, elle a puissance aussi de resister aux [l] enchantements La vertu de [m] l'esmeraulde a vne [n] mesme force que le Diamant contre les [l] enchantements, elle amortit la luxure, [o] accroist les richesses, et beautifie le parler. [p] L'Agathe [q] esmeut les [r] tempestes, donne l'interpretation des songes, et fait la personne [s] estre agreable.

Le Saphir [c] est vne pierre Royalle, plus conuenable a decorer les [t] doigts [u] Royaulx qu'aucune [x] aultre, elle estoit appellée des anciens [z] Ethniques, Pierre Apoline, d'autant que quand [aa] Ilz voulloyent auoir plus soudaine responce d'Apollo, [aa] Ilz la portoyent auec leur sacrifice, elle chasse la [bb] melancholie, et [c] est [dd] moult comfortable pour la [ee] veuë

[a] oultre-plus

dékreet,
[a]
[b] *ótres* [c] *et*
[d] *dótaun*
[e] *plútót*
[f] *étauns*
[g] *bienuéilliaunse.* [h] *seu*
[i] *omme*
[k] *keur*
[l] *anshauntemans,*
[m] *lémeróde*
[n] *méme*
[o] *akroi*
[p] *'agate,*
[q] *emeu*
[r] *tampétes*
[s] *étre* [t] *doi*
[u] *Royós* [x] *ótre*
[y] *etoit,*
[z] *Etneekes*
[aa] *eé*
[bb] *melankolie*
[cc] *e* [dd] *moo*
[ee] *vue*

besides many other vertues
described in an ancient booke, named
Amathist The proprietie of thinges. The Amathist
is good against dronkennes, taketh away
euill thoughts, and giueth good vnderstanding.
Lady Beau-seiour: I meruaile
much that it is not in greater request, especially
of our Carousers of healthes? Truely you
speake of them skilfullye,
I will buye one of them, for one of my
acquaintance that hath great need of it.
But you haue not described all the
Topaze Stones: what say you of the Topaze?
Gold-sm. The Topaze (as saith S. Ambrose)
Augmēteth & diminisheth his vertue, as ỹ mons
increaseth and decreaseth: It is good for the
Lunatickes, therefore it may be well called
Lunarie: moreouer, it appeaseth wrath & sorow-
fulnes, & preserueth frō sodain death. The turky
Turky gladdeth the sight, & giueth solace. The todestone
Todestone. depresseth poyson, and is good against the biting
Cellidonye of serpents. The Cellidonie, (blacke or russet,)
commeth from the entralles of Swallowes?
It maketh him that carieth it, to be gracious,
pleasant, and well spoken.
Lady, I meruaile that my Daughters French-
Master hath none, seeing they are brought
forth by them whose name he beareth: is that
Calcidonie all? you haue not named the Calcidonie.
Gold-sm. You say true Madame: the same hath

power

[a] oultre-plus elle a pluſieurs [b] aultres vertus
[c] deſcriptes dens vn ancien liure nommé
le propriétaire deschoſes. L'Amathiſte
[d] eſt bonne contre l'ebrieté, [e] oſte les
mauuaiſes penſees et donne bon entendement:
La Dame de Beau-ſeiour: Ie [f] m'esbahi
fort qu'elle [g] n'eſt plus requiſe, ſpeciallement
de nos aualleurs de ſanté: vrayement vous
en parlez comme bien aſçauanté,
i'en [h] veulx [i] achepter vne, pour vn de ma
[k] cognoiſſance qui en a bien beſoing,
mais vous n'auez pas [l] deſcript toutes les pierres,
que dittes vous de la Topaſe?
L'orf: La Topaſe, comme dit [m] Sainct Ambroiſe
augmente et diminuë ſa vertu comme la lune
[n] croiſt et décroiſt, elle [d] eſt bonne pour les
lunatiques, partant on la peut bien nommer
lunaire, [o] oultre cela, elle appaiſe l'ire et triſteſſe
et preſerue de mort ſubite. La Turquoiſe
[p] reſiouyt la [q] veuë et donne lieſſe. La Crapaudine
repouſſe le venin, et [d] eſt bonne contre la
morſure des [r] ſerpents. La Celidoine,
(noire ou rouſſe) vient du ventre des Erondelles,
elle fait celuy qui l'a porte, [s] d'eſtre gracieux,
plaiſant, et beau parleur:
La Da: Ie [t] m'eſmerueille que le [u] Maiſtre
François de mes Filles n'en a, puis qu'elles ſont
produites par celles dont il porte le nom. [d] Eſt ce
la tout? vous n'auez pas nommé la Calcidoine.
L'orfe: Vous dittes vray Madame, celle la a

[a] *oultre* [b] *étre.*
[c] *dekreete*
[d] *é* [e] *óte*
[f] *mébace*
[g] *né* [h] *veus*
[i] *aſheter*
[k] *koonneſſaunſe*
[l] *dekree*
[m] *Sine*
[n] *croit*
[o] *ootre*
[p] *reiooee* [q] *vuë*
[r] *ſerpans*
[s] *détre*
[t] *mémerueille*
[u] *métre*

power against the Deuils.

Lady. As for me, I will fortifie my selfe with no other Stone, then with the true Corner Stone, the liuely rocke, our Sauiour Iesus Christ, onely conquerer of deuils.

Gold-sm. There be many other pretious stones, whose vertues are largely declared by many Lapidaries, Naturalists and others: aboue all, Albertus Magnus intreateth of it amply.

Lady. Wel, wel, God be praysed, for that he infuseth vertues, as well in stones, as in hearbes, plantes, waters, and other his creatures, and all for our vse, which notwithstanding are so ingratefull, that we yeild him not the thankes that our dutie requireth. Let vs goe, They tarry for vs to Dinner.

Master du vault-lamour, I beseech you buye for me, as many of the fayrest Pearles as are heere, fitte to make a Carkenet: for to make me one.

Heer, there is a hundred pounds in golde, if it be not enough, let the Gold-smith send his man to our house for the rest.

Page goe to my hoster, do you knowe where he dwelleth? he dwelleth without Ludgate at the signe of the Plough, and bid him bring me to morrowe morning, fiue or sixe payres of silke stockins,

of the

puiſſance contre les Diables.
La Da: Quant a moy ie ne me muniray
[a] d'aultre pierre, que de la vraye pierre
Angulaire, la roche viue, [b] noſtre [c] ſaulveur
[d] Ieſus-Chriſt, ſeul [e] dompteur des Diables.
L'orfebure Il y a pluſieurs [f] aultres pierres
precieuſes, les vertus [g] d'eſquelles ſont bien
[h] demonſtrees par pluſieurs lapidaires,
naturalliſtes et [f] aultres, ſur tout
Albertus Magnus qui en [i] deſcript amplement:
La Dame: Et bien. Dieu ſoit loué de ce
qu'il infuſe vertus tant aux pierres,
qu'es [k] herbes, plantes, eaux, et [f] aultres
ſes creatures, et tout pour [b] noſtre vſage,
qui [l] neantmoings ſommes ſi [m] ingrats,
que nous ne luy en rendons les louënges
que noſtre [n] debuoir requiert. Allons nous en,
lon nous attend a [o] diſner.
Monſieur Du [p] vault l'amour, Ie vous
ſupplie [q] acheptez moy autant des
plus belles perles qui ſoyent ceans, propres
a faire vn Carquan, pour m'en faire vn:
Tenez, voyla cent liures en or, ſi ce [r] n'eſt
aſſez, que [s] l'orfebure envoye ſon [t] homme,
chez nous pour le ſurplus.
Page allez vous en chez mon chauſſetier,
ſçauez vous ou Il ſe tient? Il demeure au
dehors de la porte de Lude, a l'enſeigne de la
charrue, et dittes luy qu'il m'apporte demain
au matin, Cinq ou ſix paires de baz de ſoye,

a *dótre*
b *nótre* c *ſóueur*
d *Ieſu-kreet*
e *doonteur*
f *ótre* g *dèkelles*
h *demoontrees*
i *dèkrees*
k *erbes*
l *neaunmoins*
m *ingras*
n *deuoir*
o *deener*
p *vò-lamour*
q *aſheté*
r *nèt*
s *lorfeure*
t *oomme*

of the verye best, of sundrie colours, and as many of the best wosted hosen that he hath. Farwell my friends. Now Coach-man, let vs goe in Gods name.

The 11. Dialogue.

For Table talke.

The Lady: the Butler (called Diligent Soing:) the Lady Beau se-iour: Mrs. du pont-gaillard: the 2. Gentlemen (Du vault-l'amour, & du petit-sens:) the Ladies Daughters.

Dilligent soing signifieth dilligent care.

Lady, Diligent-soing, where haue you couered the Table for dinner?

Butler, Madame, I haue couered it in the great Chamber.

Lady, Now sirs, Ladies, Gentlewomen, will it please you to goe vp? I will be bolde to bid you most welcome, in my Lord Ri-Mellaines absence, who is now at Court. Madame, and you Mistris, are you not wearye to haue trotted so much with me?

La, Beau. Wearye, for what should we be so? we haue almost gone nothing, but a little about the Exchange.

Lady, Diligent-soing, why haue you not

de toutes les meilleures, de pluſieurs couleurs, et autant des plus fins baz d'eſtamie, qu'il ait. A dieu mes Amis: ça Cocher allons au [a] nom de Dieu.

[a] noom

L'vnzieſme Dialogue.

Pour la communication de Table:

La Dame, Le Sommelier (appelle diligent ſoing) *La Dame de Beau-ſeiour, La Damoiſelle du Pont-gaillard, Les Sieurs du vault-l'ameur, et du Petit-ſens, Les filles de La Dame.*

La Dame. DIlligent-ſoing ou auez vous couuert la Table pour le [b] diſner?

[b] deener

Le Sommelier. I'ay mis la nappe Madame en la grand'Chambre:

La Dame: ça Meſsieurs, mes Dames, mes Damoiſelles, vous [c] plaiſt Il monter?

[c] plèt

Ie me fay forte de vous dire les tres bien venuës en l'abſence de Monſieur de Ri-Mellaine, qui [d] eſt a cette [e] heure en Cour: Madame: et vous Madamoiſelle [f] n'eſtes vous pas laſſes d'auoir tant trottiné auec moy?

[d] èt
[e] eure
[f] nète

Mad de Beau-ſeiour: Laſſes! et de quoy le ſerions nous? nous n'auons quaſi point cheminé ſinon vn peu au tour de [g] l'eſchange:

[g] léſhaunge

La Da: Dilligent-ſoing que n'auez vous

couered wᵗ the table cloth & napkins of damaske.
You haue not plate trenchers enough,
Set at euery trencher plate a knife,
a spoone, and a siluer forke,
Take away the saltsellers couer,
Are the siluer plates vpon the Cup-bord?
Goe fetch an other Basen and Ewer,
for these two be too fewe for vs all
to wash, see that euery basen hath his towell:
Take away the knives case,
set the golden Cup in the midst of the cupbord.
All the siluer gilt cuppes are not there.
Is there wine in those siluer pottes?
You haue forgotten the siluer chasingdish.
I praye ye see that the drinking glasses be cleane
Put cleane and fresh water in the tubbes,
that of copper, and the other of wood, the one
to kéepe the drinke fresh,
and the other to refresh the glasses
and cuppes, to the end we may drinke fresh,
for it is very hotte. Is the pepper bore
on the table? see that the little siluer bottle
be full of Vineger of Roses.
Go to, let vs wash handes, but let vs haue our
Oysters first, for we should be forced to wash a-
gaine, set the round table in the midst of the
chamber, goe fetch some brownе bread, white
bread, some stale bread, some newe bread,
sawcers and vineger, with onyons and pepper.
Madame, will it please you to eat any

Oysters

mis la nappe et les ſeruiettes de Damas? a *kooteō*
vous n'auez pas aſſez d'aſsiettes d'argent,
mettez a chacune aſſiette vn a couſteau
vne cuil.er, et vne fourchette d'argent,
b oſtez le couuercle de la ſaliere, b *ōté* c *et*
la vaiſſelle d'argent, c eſt elle ſur le buffet? d *ōtre* e *gniere*
allez querir vn d aultre baſsin et e eſguiere
car ſes deux la ſont trop peu pour nous tous
de lauer, voyez que chaque baſsin ait la toualle: f *letwee*
b oſtez f l'eſtuy des g couſteaux: g *kooteōs*
mettez la couppe d'or au mitan du buffet,
toutes les couppes d'argent doré n'y ſont pas
y a il du vin dens ſes h pots dargent? h *pó*
vous auez oublié i l'eſchaufette dargent. i *l'eſhóſette*
Ie vous prie, que les k voirres ſoyent bien rincez. k *Verres*
mettez de l'eaue nette et l freſche dens les cuues, l *freſhe*
celle de Cuure et m l'aultre de bois, l'vne m *lótre*
pour y tenir la boiſson l freſche,
et m l'aultre pour n r'afreſchir les k voirres n *r'afreſhcer*
et couppes, afin que nous o beuuions fraiz. o *buVecoun*
Car il fait fort p chauld. Le poiurier q eſt p *ſho* q *wetres*
Il ſur la table? voyez que la phiolle d'argent r *fódroi*
ſoit pleine de vin aigre rozat.
ça lauons les mains, mais premier auons nos
q huiſtres, car il nous r fauldroit relauer apres.
mettez cette table ronde au milieu de la
chambre, allez querir du pain bis, du pain
blanc, du pain fraiz du pain raſsiz, des
ſaucieres et du vinaigre auec des ognons et du
poiure. Madame vous s plaiſt Il menger s *plét*

des

Oysters? you shall haue some opened.
La. beau: Truely Madame, I neuer
eate any. Lady. I will none then,
Take them away, for indeed it is too hot
to eat of them, we are yet in the
Dog dayes, when it is naught
to eat meates ouer hotte, and the
Phisitians holde, that there is nothing
hotter then shell-fish:
But aske first of those Gentlemen
and Gentlewomen, if they will eat anye.
Gentlemen, & women, No Madame not
for this time. Lady, Giue vs
then to wash. Mistris Du pont-gaillard,
bring your cousin Du vault l'amour, with you,
and come, wash with my Lady and me,
We may wash well foure in a Basen:
Mistris du Pont-gaillard: pardon me Madame,
We will wash after you.
Lady, Go too, go too, be not so mannerly,
Drawe nere both of you without any ceremony
As for my cousin Du petit-sens, I will
giue him leaue to wash with the maydens,
for he is not yet married. Page, why how now
Cock-braine? where be your eyes?
Fling the towell. Go too, let vs sit downe.
My Lady Beau-seiour, will it pleeaſe you
to take your place in this Chayre?
And you Mistris, sit you there:
Giue a stole and a cushen to Master

Du vault.

des huistres? on vous en ouurira:
Ma. de B. S. Certes Madame Ie n'en menge
Iamais : *La Da.* Ie n'en [a] veulx donc point,
[b] ostez les, car aussi bien Il fait trop [c] chauld
pour en menger, nous sommes encor aux
Iours Caniculaires, qui fait [d] maulvais
menger de viandes trop [e] chauldes, et les
Medecins tiennent qu'il n'y a rien plus
chauld que les poissons [f] d'escaille :
mais demandez au parauant, a ses Messieurs
et damoiselles s'ilz en veullent menger:
Les Gentilzhommes, et Damois: Non pas pour
cette [g] heure Madame : *La Da* : Baillez nous
donc a lauer. Madamoiselle Du Pont-gaillard
amenez [h] vostre Cousin du [i] vault-l'amour,
et venez lauer auec Madame et moy,
nous lauerons bien quatre en vn bassin:
Mad. du P. G. Pardonnez moy Madame
nous lauerons aprez vous :
La Da : Et la la, ne faites point tant de la sage,
aprochez vous tous deux sans ceremonie,
Quand a mon Cousin du Petit-sens Ie luy
donray congé de lauer auec les Filles ,
car aussi bien Il [k] n'est pas marié. Page, et bien lá,
[l] Caillette ou auez vous les [m] yeulx?
Iettez la [n] touaille. Or ça seons nous.
Madame de Beau-seiour, vous [o] plaist
Il prendre [p] vostre place en cette chaire?
Et vous Madamoiselle séez vous lá,
[q] baillez vn scabeau et vn coissin a Monsieur

[a] *véu* [b] *été*
[c] *shó*
[d] *móué*
[e] *shòdes*
[f] *dékallie*
[g] *eure*
[h] *vótre*, [i] *vó*
[k] *né* [l] *kallieta.*
[m] *ee-eus*
[n] *tooallie*
[o] *plét*
[p] *vótre*
[q] *baillez*

du

Du vault-l'amour, nære his Cousin. And you cousin Du petit-sens, knowe you not where to place your self? now let one praise god, Rene you must be our Chaplaine, in the absence of Master Almeners: say Grace.

René.

O Lord which giu'st thy creatures for our food,
hearbs, beastes, birds, fish, & other giftes of thine,
Blesse these thy giftes, that they may do e vs good
And we may liue, to praise thy name diuine.
And when the time is come this life to end:
Vouchsafe our soules to heauen may ascend.

Lady, What wil it please you to eat Madame? Sup vp a little of this broth, you shall finde it of a reasonable taste, take the white of this boyled Capon: will you haue some of this hen boyled with leekes or els of that with rice?

La. beau: I pray you giue me some salte, what manner of Turneps be these?

Lady, They are of our owne growth, But the seed therof was sent me from Cane in Normandie, where groweth the best Turneps in France, they be not as our English Turneps, which be big and round, but these are smaller and longer, and of much better taste. Taste some: Lady beau: Verily they are

very

du vault-l'amour auprez de ſa Couſine.
Et vous mon Couſin du Petit-ſens ne ſçauez
vous ou vous renger? Or ça qu'on prie Dieu hau,
René Il faut que vous nous ſeruiez de
Chaplain en l'abſence de Monſieur
[a] l'aumoſnier, dittes graces:

René.

Seigneur qui as créé pour l'uſage des tiens,
[b] herbes, [c] beſtes, oyſeaux, poiſſons, et [d] aultres biens
benites [e] preſents dons, fais en nos [f] corps [g] repaiſtre
pour viure a [h] t'honnorer, puis change ce vil [i] eſtre
en vn [i] eſtre Immortel au [k] temps par toy prefiz
nous faiſant a Iamais [l] heureux en [m] Chriſt ton [n] filz

a *lámónier*
b *erbes* c *betes.*
d *otre*
e *prezan*
f *cor* g *repetre*
h *tonnrer*
i *etre*
k *tan*
l *eureuz*
m *kreet*, n *feez*

La Da: Que vous plaiſt il menger Madame?
lumez vn peu de ce [o] bouillon vous le
trouuerez d'aſſes bon [p] gouſt: prenez le
blanc de ce chapon [q] bouilli: voullez
vous de cette poulle [r] bouillë aux poreaux
ou bien de celle au ris?
La Dame de B.S. Ie vous prie donnez moy
vn peu de ſel, quelle maniere de naueaux ſont
ceſa? *La Dame*: Ilz ſont de [s] noſtre [t] crea
mais la ſemence m'en a [u] eſté enuoyée de
[x] Caen en Normandie, ou [y] croiſt les meilleurs
naueaux de france, Ilz ne ſont pas comme
les [z] noſtres d'Angleterre qui ſont gros
et [aa] ronds, mais ceux cy ſont plus menus
et [bb] longs, et de bien meilleur [p] gouſt,
[cc] taſtez en: *Ma de Beau.* En verité Ilz ſont

o *boollon*
p *goot* q *boollee*
r *boollie*
s *nótre*
t *cru* u *été*
x *kan* y *cros*
z *nótre*
aa *roons*
bb *loons*
cc *taiez*

fort

very good: but I pray you sister cut me a little of that powder beefe, the sight of it maketh one longe to eat of it, it is no wonder if the beefe of England is so much estemed, for I beleeue that we haue better then any other Countrye that is.

Mast. Du petit-sens. I, but Madame, You must take it with his appurtenances, which is Musterd, otherwise you doe disgrace it: for euen as a rich stone, hath not so much grace as when it is set in golde: so the powdred beefe is (as it were) naked, without musterd.

Lady beau: Truely it is well reasoned of you, If I were a musterd-maker, I would be thankefull vnto you with a whole rundlet of Musterd, and you should chuse of that which you should like best, either of that of Tewkesbury, or of that of Dyion, for your wise reason, because that if your reason be of force, euen as the stone is put in the golde, so the piece of beefe should be put in musterd, of all sides (sauing a little of the top) which would make musterd much dearer, whereby the musterd makers should thereby become richer: and for that cause I drink to you Master du meune-scauoir: pardon me, I thought to say, Du petit-sens: but I hope that you will not be offended at it,

Dyion is the best mustard of France.

menu scauoir signifieth small knowledge

for

fort bons. *Mais* Ie vous prie ma [a] ſoeur trenchez moy vn peu de ce [b] boeuf ſallé, Il [c] eſt fort appetiſſant. Ce [d] n'eſt de merueille ſi le [b] boeuf d'Angleterre [c] eſt tant eſtimé, car ie croy que nous en auons de meilleur qu'en aucun aultre payſ qui ſoit.

M. du Petit-ſens: Ouÿ, mais Madame Il le vous faut prendre auec ſes dépendances qui [c] eſt la [e] mouſtrade, [f] aultrement vous le diſgraciez, car tout ainſi comme vne riche pierre n'a tant de grace que quand elle [g] eſt enchaſsée en or, ainſi le [b] boeuf ſallé [c] eſt (par maniere de dire) nud ſans [e] mouſtarde.

M. de B. *S.* vrayement [h] c'eſt bien rencontré a vous, ſi [i] i'eſtoye [k] mouſtardiere ie vous beneficieroye d'vn plain barillet de [e] mouſtarde, et vous choiſiriez de celle qui vous viendroit mieux a gré, ou de celle de Tewkesburie, ou de celle de Dijon pour [l] voſtre Scientifique raiſon a cauſe que ſi la raiſon [c] eſt vallable, tout ainſi comme la pierre [g] eſt enchaſſée dens l'or, auſsi faudroit Il que la piece de [b] boeuf [m] feuſt enfoncee de tous [n] coſtez (ſauf vn peu le deſſus) dens la [e] mouſtarde, qui la feroit fort encherir, dont les [o] mouſtardiers en deuiendroyent plus riches, et partant i'en boy a vous Monſieur du menu ſçauoir. Pardonnez moy, Ie cuidoye dire Du petit-ſens, mais i'eſpere que vous ne vous en formaliſerez point,

car

[a] *ſeur*
[b] *beuf*
[c] *é* [d] *nè*
[e] *mootarde*
[f] *ótremam*
[g] *èt*
[h] *ſé* [i] *ietoye*
[k] *mootardiere*
[l] *Vótre*
[m] *fút* [n] *cótez*
[o] *mootardiers*

for one is as good as thother. Lady, Go to, you are so busie in prating, that you can eat nothing at all. take away this boyld meat: let some Rostes be made for the matrowe: what say you of this roste base? It is English meate too. Will you eat of this Veale? Or of this legge of Mutton with a Gallandine sauce? but I beleaue that you are so fine, that you cannot eat such grosse meates: giue me a draught of white wine. My Lady Beau-seiour, and you Mistris Dupont-gaillard, I salute your good graces. Master Du vault-l'amour, I drink to you with all my hart: And you cousin Du petit-sens, you are put in the Cup too.

The Company. We most humblye thanke you good Madame.

Lady, What wine will it please you to drinke? Claret wine, Grauc wine, Orleans wine, Spanish wine, Greke wine? but those two are too strong to drinke this hotte weather. I pray you taste of the wine of the soyle of Blois, and you shall finde it veryye delicate.

Mist. du Port-gail: I pray you giue me some of it and bring some water: Powre more. Lady, Truly Mistris, you drinke your wine like a good Christian, you Baptize well your wine, how can you iudge of the goodnes of it?

Mist. du pont-

car l'un [a] vault [b] l'aultre. *La Da*: Et la la, vous vous amuſez tant a cauſer que ne mengez nullement, [c] oſtez ce [d] boulli: qu'on face des [e] roſties pour la moëlle, que dittes vous de ce [f] boeuf [g] roſti? [h] c'eſt viande d'Angleterre auſſi, voullez vous menger de ce veau? ou [i] pluſtoſt de ce gigot de mouton a la gallantine? Mais ie croy que vous [k] eſtés ſi delicates que ne pouuez menger de viandes ſi groſsieres: donnez moy vn coup de vin blanc, Madame de Beau-ſeiour, et Madamoiſelle Du Pont-gaillard, ie ſalluë vos bonnes graces. Monſieur Du vault-l'amour, Ie boy a vous de bien bon [l] coeur. Et mon Couſin Du Petit-ſens, vous [k] eſtes compris dens la couppe auſsi.

La Compaignië: Nous vous remercions tres-[m] humblement Madame.

La Da: Quel vin veus [n] plaiſt Il boire? du vin claret, du vin de graue, du vin D'orleans, du vin d'Eſpagne, du vin grec? mais ſes deux lá ſont trop [o] forts pour boire ce [p] temps [q] chauld. Ie vous prie [r] gouſtez du vin du terroir de Blois, et vous le trouuerez fort delicat.

La Damoi: du Pont-G: Ie vous prie donnez m'en vn peu, et apportez de l'eaue, verſez dauantage. *La Da*: Certes Madamoiſelle vous [s] beuuez en bonne [t] chreſtienne, vous [u] baptizez bien [x] voſtre vin, comment pourrez vous Iuger de ſa bonté?

[a] *Vó* [b] *lótre*
[c] *ótez* [d] *booillee*
[e] *rotie* [f] *beuf*
[g] *rotie*
[h] *ſe* [i] *plutó*
[k] *éte*
[l] *keur*
[m] *Gmblemaⁿ*
[n] *plèt*
[o] *fór* [p] *tán*
[q] *ſhó* [r] *gooté*
[s] *buuez*
[t] *bretienne*,
[u] *bateez é*
[x] *Gótre*

La

Mist. du pont-gaillard. Mistris Fleurimonde and Charlote, wil you giue me leaue to drinke to you, & to all at the lower end?
Mast. du petit-sens, Mistris, the lower end is readye to doe you reason.
Mist. du pont-gaillard: Right reason cannot but be well taken sir.
Mistris Fleurimonde, giue me some small bëere, for the double bëere is to strong. La: Beau. Mistris Fleurimonde, drinke some wine, That will not marre your Mariage.
Lady, She should drinke water rather, For that will make her the fayrer: truly the custome of France is praise-worthy, wher maids neuer (or very sildome) drinke any wine. Yea also the maryed women doe drinke nõne without water, vnlesse they be somewhat aged.
Mast. du vault-l'a. Yet so it is Madame, that I haue seen Frenchwomen in this country, drink wine wel enough wõut water, wõut any great intreatie for it. Lady. You knowe that it is more easie to immitate the vices, then the good manners of a countrye, and specially if there be any delectation in it: Alexander the great (a Prince of his nature most temperat) suffered him selfe well to be caried away to the Persiãs sensualities, & to make himself worshipt as a God, wch was wholy contrary to ỹ manners of the Macedonians. So the Frenchwomẽ haue

learned

La Damoi Du P. *G.* Mes Madamoiſelles Fleurimonde et Charlotte, vous me donnez congé de boire a vous et a tout le bout d'embas.

Mr. du Petit-ſens Madamoiſelle Le bout d'embas [a] eſt [b] preſt a vous faire raiſon,

La Damoi. du Pont G. [c] droicte raiſon ne peut [d] eſtre qui bien priſe Monſieur.

La Damoiſelle Fleurimonde. Donnez moy de la Petite biere, car la double biere [a] eſt trop forte: *La Da: de B, S.* Madamoiſelle Fleurimonde, [e] beuuez vn peu de vin, cela ne [f] gaſtera pas [g] voſtre mariage.

La Dame, Elle [h] deburoit boire de l'eaue [i] pluſtot, Car cela l'en feroit plus belle, certes la Façon de France eſt louäble, ou les filles ne boiuent iamais (ou rarement) de vin, [k] meſme les femmes mariées n'en boiuent point ſans eaue, ſi elles ne ſont agées.

Mr. du [l] *vault l'amour:* Si [a] eſt ce Madame que I'ay [m] veu des françoiſes en ce pays icy boire bien du vin ſans eaue, et ne s'en font point tirer [n] l'oreille. *La Dame* : Vous ſçauez qu'il [a] eſt plus facille d'initer les vices que les bonnes [o] moeurs d'un pays, et principallement quand il y va de la délectation: Alexandre le grand, Prince de ſa nature tres attrempé et moderé ſe laiſsit bien aller anx voluptez Perſiennes, et de ce faire a dorer comme Dieu, ce qui [p] eſtoit du tout contraire aux modes Macedoniens, auſsi les françoiſes ont

a è b *prêt*
c *droite*
d *être*
e *buvez*
f *gâtera*
g *Vôtre*
h *deuroit*
i *plutôt*
k *même*
l *Vôm Vau*
n *lorelle*
o *meur*
p *étoit*

learned of vs to drinke wine without water.
But you Master du vault-lamour,
I haue not yet seene you drinke:
Showe vs how you will drinke it.
Mast,du vault-l'a. Verily Madame I am
altogether contrary to the French gentlewome,
For either I drink it pure,or if I make any mix-
ture, I do be-wine ẏ water, & not water ẏ wine,
For it is better to mend a thing,
then to make a good thing to be worse.
Mast.du petit-sa: There is yet an
other reason sir: It is, that the
worthiest thing ought alwayes to be vppermost, and the inferiour vnder.
Lady Beau: Master du petit-sens,
I beléeue that you haue eaten Pidgions,
you speake somwhat grosse. Mast.du petit-sens,
Madame, it is the speaker that must expound his
spéech, I meane but well, I knowe not if you do
otherwise. Lad, But now you talke of Pidgiõs,
bring the second messe, take away these pyes,
for you eat none of them,
but leaue that of Artichockes, for we
will eat of it anon, will you haue of this
Turkye baked? or of this Peacocke?
The Cooke hath well shewed, that the spyces
are good cheape, for he hath put to it
enough of pepper, of ginger, of cloues,
of maces, of nutmeges, of sinamon,
of saffron, and of Suger

Cut

apprins de nous a boire du vin sans eaue:
mais vous Monsieur Du [a] vault l'amour
Ie ne vous ay point encor [b] veu boire,
[c] monstrez nous comment vous le [d] beuuez.
Le Sr. du V. L. Certes Madame Ie suy du
tout contraire aux Damoiselles françoises,
car ou ie le boy simple, ou si i'en fay [e] meslange,
I'enuine l'eaue, et non pas [f] mouiller le vin,
car il [a] vault mieux ameliorer vne chose
que d'en empirer vne bonne.
Le Sr. Du Petit-sens : Il y a encores vne
[g] aultre raison Monsieur, [h] c'est que la plus,
digne chose [i] doibt [k] estre [l] tousiours dessus
et la moindre [m] dessoubs.
La Dame de Beauseiour : Monsieur Du Petit-
sens, ie croy que vous auez mengé des pigeons,
vous parlez vn peu gros.
Le Sr. du P.S. Madame l'entente [n] est au diseur
Ie ne pense point a mal, Ie ne sçay pas si vous
le faites. *La Da:* Mais a propos de pigeons
apportez le second [o] metz [p] ostez ses [q] pastez,
aussi bien vous n'en mengez point,
mais laissez celluy [r] d'artichaulx, car nous
en mengerons [s] tantost, vous [t] plaist il de ce
Coc d'inde en [u] paste, de ce [x] Paon?
Le cuisinier a bien [y] monstré que les espices
sont a bon conte, a bon marché car il y a mis
assez de poiure, de gingemure, de cloux
de girofle, de fleur de muscade, de muguette,
noix de muscade, de cannelle, de safran, de sucre.

[a] vó [b] vu
[c] moontré
[d] buvez
[e] melaunge
[f] moolier
[g] ótre [h] sé
[i] doit [k] étre
[l] tooioor,
[m] dessoos
[n] ét
[o] mez
[p] oté [q] pàtez
[r] darteeshó
[s] tauntót
[t] plét [u] Páto
[x] Pan
[y] moontré

Cut some of that wilde Boze-pig, it is better then our tame pigs. Sir cut me a slice of that dzyed neates-tongue.

Mist. du pont-ga: From whence had you this wilde pig Madame? foz there is no wilde Bozes in England. Lady, There is a a Gentleman in France, which hath taken a wilde Sow alive and all her litter, in his toilles, and hath sent 2. of thē to my L. of Ry-mellaine, I haue pzesented one to a good friend of mine, and reserued the other foz our selues. master du vault-lamour, I will make you deserue your dinner: As you haue taken paine this mozning to be our Gentleman Vsher, so you must be our Caruer Cut me some Lambe, some Kid, But those grēne Gēese, that Cignet, this Ducke, these Pidgions: giue vs some of those partriges, of ỹ Fesant, of ỹ quailes, To euery one a Larke: set these Chickens lower. and these Rabet-suckers: this Leueret should be tender, foz it was well hunted, and it is but young: giue the Wood-cockes to the maydes, and giue vs the Snites. Theese wood Pidgions are not well larded, Madame eat of that Kayle, it is very fat. Mistris, shall I giue you of these Teales: it is so long since I did eat any young Stozkes noz Bittoz: What say you of this Yerne:

trenchez de ce Marquassin, Il [a] est meilleur que nos cochons priuez. Monsieur taillez vne leche de cette langue de boeuf fumee. *La Damois. Du Pont-G.* D'ou auez vous [b] eu ce Marquassin Madame, car il n'y a point de sangliers en Angleterre? *La Da:* Il y a vn [c] gentilhomme en france qui a prins vne lesse en vie, et tous ses [d] petits, dens ses toilles, et en a enuoyé deux a Monsieur de Ri-Mellaine, I'en ay fait present d'un a vne de mes bonnes amies, et [e] l'aultre I'ay reserué pour nous [f] mesmes. Monsieur Du [g] vault l'amour Ie vous feray [h] gaigner [i] vostre [k] disner, comme vous auez prins la peine cette matinée de nous seruir [l] d'huissier, aussi soyez [m] nostre [n] escuïer trenchant: Coupez moy vn peu d'agneau, de cheureau [o] despecez ses oysons, ce [p] cignet ce Canard, ses pigeonneaux, donnez nous de ses perdriaux, du faisant, des cailles, a chacun vne allouëtte, mettez ses [q] poullets plus bas, et ses lapins, lapereaux, ce leuraut, [r] doibt [s] estre tendre, car il fut bien chassé, et [t] n'est que Ieune, baillez les becasses aux filles, et donnez nous les beccassines, ses ramiers ne sont pas bien lardez, Madame, mengez de ce [u] raislé Il [x] est bien gras. Madamoiselle vous donneray-Ie de ses sercerelles? Il y a long [y] temps que Ie n'ay point mengé de Cicogneaux, ni de butor: que dittes vous de ce Herronneau?

a *d*
b *u*
c *Iantoellioomme.*
d *petees*
e *lótre*
f *mèmes*
g *uó* h *ganier*
i *Vótre*
k *deener*
l *dweessier*
m *nótre*
n *équier*
o *depesé,*
p *seenet*
q *poolé*
r *doit* s *étre*
t *né* u *rele*
x *éz tán*

You néed not feare that it tasteth of the Sea,
for they are brought vs aliue, and we féed them
in the house: take away these gréene pease, for
they be colde, but we leaue the best meate.
Giue me a legge of that Caponet
to make a Carbonado.
Page, bid the Cooke broyle
that well, and put to it a little wine,
salte, and pepper. We name in
English this quarter, the legge of a Capon,
but if you should aske a French-man the
legge of a Capon, he would giue you
simplye the legge and not the
Thigh where the meate is: therfore it séemeth
vnto me, that they speake in that, more properly
then we. Sée how fat that Caponet was!
Take a winge of it, giue héere some Oranges,
Shall I giue you an Oliue? take away these
Capers, Set those Cucumbers lower, and that
Sallet of crompe Lettice: héere maydens, eat
of those Sallets of Spinage, of Endiue,
of Burrage flowers, of Buglose,
of Sage, of Rosemary, of Violet buds;
We haue eaten yet no Venison,
It is very fat. Some beyond
the sea, did meruaile much how the
Englishmen could eat their Capons without
Oranges: but we should meruaile much more
how they can eate
their Oranges without Capons?

Doe

Cabbage. Chambaud's Dict.

ne craignez qu'il sente sa sauuagine,
car on nous les apporte en vie, et les [a] appastons
ceans [b] ostez ses pois [c] verds, car Ilz sont [d] froids.
mais nous laissons la meilleure viande,
donnez moy vne Cuisse de ce [e] hestoudeau
pour en faire vne carbonnade.
Page allez dire au Cuisinier qu'il me grille
bien cela, et qu'il y mette vn peu de vin,
du sel, et du poiure? nous nommons en
Anglois ce quartier Icy la Iambe du chapon,
mais si vous demandiez a vn françois la
Iambe d'un chapon, Il vous donneroit
simplement la Iambe, et non la
cuisse ou la viande [f] est, partant Il me semble
qu'ilz parlent en cela plus proprement
que nous: voyez que ce [e] hestoudeau [g] estoit gras!
prenez en vne [h] aisle, baillez Icy des orenges,
vous donray-ie vne oliue, [i] ostez ses capres,
mettez ses concombres plus bas, et cette
sallade de lettues pommées, tenez filles, mengez
de ses sallades [k] d'espinars, et d'endiue,
de Fleurs de bourreche, de buglose,
de [l] saulge, de [m] rosmarin, de violettes doubles,
nous n'auons point encor mengé de venaizon,
elle est fort grasse: quelques vns de dela
la mer [n] s'esmeruilloyent fort, comment les
Anglois pouuoyent menger leurs chapons
sans orenges, mais lon se [o] deburoit bien plus
[p] esmerueiller comment ilz peuuent menger
leurs orenges sans chapons.

[a] ápâtoon
[b] ôté [c] vers
[d] frois
[e] hétoodeau
[f] ès [g] etoè
[h] èlle [i] ôtè
[k] dépeenars
[l] sôge
[m] roomarin
[n] semeruèllioy
[o] deuroi
[p] émeruellier

Aymes

Doe you loue fish? set some fresh vineger in the saucers: There is some fresh Sammon, Sturgion, Let this Lobster be broken, Will you haue some Creuis? Take some Shrimps, this Sole is very great and thick: did you euer see a fayrer Gurnet? giue me some Turbut, there be fayre Smelts, they smell very well, ô what a fayre Whiting! I beleeue you care not for fresh Fish: for that of the sea is better. Carye away then this Pyke, that Carpe. this Breame, This Tench, and the Eele also, for it is too muddy: but what? ther is no body that eateth any thing, haue you no stomackes? I beseech you all, if you will doe me a pleasure, to make good cheere and to be merry, For truely you are as welcome, as in your owne houses. Lady Beau se. Master Du petit-sens, why doe you not tell my Lady, that eating and drinking hath taken away all our stomackes: In truth, I haue not seene of a long time (at once) so much Poultrye nor Foule, nor so good Fish, You haue good Caters. Lady. Come on, let me giue you some of this Quince pye, of this Tarte of Almonds, Of that of Cherrie, of Gooseberries, of Prunes. Mist. du pont-gá: Certainly Madame, I know not how we should eat any more, vnlesse

the names of fishes.

Aymez vous le poisson? qu'on mette du vinaigre
frais, dens des sauciers, voilla du saumon frais,
de [a] l'esturgeon, qu'on casse cette [b] escreuice
de mer, en voullez vous deaue [c] doulce?
tenez des cheurett s, cette solle est fort grande
et [d] espesse, veistes vous Iamais vn plus beau
rouge, donnez moy du turbot, voila de beaux
[f] esplens, Ilz sentent tres-bon, ô le beau
[g] meslan! Ie croy que vous ne vous souciez
pas beaucoup du poisson d'eau [c] doulce
car celluy de mer [h] est meilleur, emportez
donc ce brochet, cette carpe, cette [i] bresme,
cette tenche, et l'anguille aussi, car elle [h] est
trop limonneuse. Mais quoy? personne ne
menge rien, n'auez vous point d'appetit?
Ie vous supplie tous si vous me voullez faire
plaisir de faire bonne chere, et vous [k] resiouyr,
car certes vous [l] estes autant bien venus qu'en vos
propres maisons. *La Da de* B S. Monsieur
du Petit-sens que ne dittes vous a Madame
que le menger et le boire nous ont [m] osté tout
appetit et soif: En verité Ie
n'ay [n] veu de long [o] temps, a la fois tant de
volaille ny gibier, ny de si bon poisson:
vous auez de fort bons pouruoyeurs.
La Da: ça que Ie vous donne de ce [p] pasté
de [q] coings, de cette tarte d'amandes,
de celle de Cerises, de groiselles, de prunes.
La Damoi. Du P. G. Certes Madame Ie ne sçay
comment novs sçaurions menger dauantage,

Si nous

[a] *léturgeon*
[b] *ékrauceso*
[c] *doose* [d] *épesse*
[e] *veete*
[f] *éplans*
[g] *mélan*
[h] *éi brême*
[k] *reiooeer*
[l] *étes*
[m] *été* [n] *vu*
tans
[o]
[p] *paté*
[q] *coins*

vnleſſe we ſhould borrowe other bellyes.
Lady, Take away then all this,
And bring vs the Fruite:
Doe you loue Cheeſe? there is holland Cheeſe,
Some Angelot, Auvergne cheeſe, Parmeſan,
Will you haue ſome grated cheeſe with ſage
and Suger? if you finde the ſame too
ſtrong, take ſome of that Banbury cheeſe,
For it is mileder in taſte (to the mouth)
Take of that which you like beſt,
for many doe loue ſtrong cheeſe
and tairte, and ſpecially the good
Tiplers, for they taſte wine the better.
Will it pleaſe you to eat ſome Creame,
Strawberryes, or Raſpberries? be not theſe
bigge Peaches? what ſay you of theſe Apricoks?
They be from our owne Garden, doe you loue
any Plummes, Peares, Apples?
Eate ſome of thoſe green wal-nuts, Crack ſome
of the ſmal nuts, why haue we no Cheſt-nuts?
But what? me thinketh that we
are tyred in ſo fayre a waye:
Then take away, and giue vs
to waſh. Is there any Roſe-water
or ſweet water within the Ewer?
Rene, giue God thankes firſt.

Renè.

O Lord our God, we yeild thee prayſe,
For this thy gracious ſtore:
Praying that we may haue the grace

to keep

Si nous n'empruntions [a] d'aultres ventres.
La Dame : Quon [b] oſte donc tout cecy,
et apportez l'iſſue, le [c] fruict, le deſſert,
aymez vous le fromage? en voila de Holande,
de L'angelot, d'Auuergne, du Parmeſan,
en voullez vous de grat é auec du ſucre et
de la [d] ſaulge? ſi cettuy là vous ſemble trop
fort, prenez de ce formage de Banburie,
car il [e] eſt plus plaiſant a la bouche,
prenez de celluy qui vous ſera plus agreable,
car pluſieurs ayment le formage fort,
et mordicant, et principallement les bons
biberons, car ilz en ſauourent mieux le vin.
vous [f] plaiſt Il menger de la [g] creſme,
des fraiſes, des framboiſes, voilla pas de
groſſes [h] peſches? que dittes vous de ſes [i] abricots?
Ilz ſont de [k] noſtre Iardin, aymez vous les
prunes, les poires, les pommes?
mengez des cerneaux, caſſez des noiſilles,
que n'auons nous des [l] chaſtaignes?
mais commment? Il me ſemble que nous
ſommez [m] recreuz en ſi beau chemin,
donc qu'on [b] oſte la table, et qu'on nous
baille a lauer, y a il de l'eaue roſe, de l'eaue
de ſenteur dens les [n] eſguieres? René rẽdez graces
a Dieu premierement.

[a] *dótre* [b] *óte*
[c] *frweet*
[d] *ſóge*
[e] *é*
[f] *plèt*
[g] *creme*
[h] *peſhes*
[i] *abreecos*
[k] *nótre*
[l] *ſha:anies*
[m] *recrus*
[n] *égeeéres*

René.

Pour tous les biens que tu nous donnes
te rendons louenges, Seigneur:
Ie ſupliant qu'en ton [o] honneur,

[o] *connesu*

te

to keep thy lawes and lore.
And when this life shall flitte away;
Graunt vs to liue with thee for aye.

Lady, Much good may it doe you euery body, But let vs not rise yet: it is good to sit a while after dinner, as saith the English Prouerbe.

After Dinner sit a while:
After Supper walke a mile.

oyt-aigu is compoũded of english, & frẽch, and signifieth sharpe-wit.

Cherelie signifieth merrie cheere.

Bon maintien signifieth good behauiour, or good entertainement.

René, Madame, there is beneath, Master Duyt-aigu, and Master Chere-lie, which are come to sée you. Lady, They be most welcome, pray thẽ to come vp: you are welcome Gentlemen, is it afore dinner? Mast de chere lie, How, after Dinner Madame! It will be anone supper time. Lady, You iest, But in good earnest what is it a clocke? we doe but rise from table. Mast. de Cherlie. It is past two a clocke, we haue dyned at my Lady of Bon-maintiens house, which doth expect your company at supper. Lady, I will not breake with her God willing. we thought to sit the most part of this after

noone,

Te seruions, ainsi que l'ordonnes,
Et aprez la fin de nos Iours
auec toy viuions pour [a] tousiours.

[a] tooiours

La Da: Bon prou vous face, toute la compagnie, mais ne nous leuons pas encores Il fait bon s'asseoir vn peu aprez [b] disner, comme dit le prouerbe Anglois, lequel resemble a peu prez a cettuy cy.

[b] deener

Aprez [b] disner asseons nous
aprez souper promenez vous.

René: Madame Il y a en bas Monsieur de [c] Ouyt-aigu, et Monsieur de chere-lie qui vous sont venus veoir. *La Da:* Ilz sont les tres bien venus, priez les de monter. Bien venus Messieurs. [d] est ce aprez [b] disner?
Le sieur de Chere-lie: Comment, aprez [b] disner Madame! Il [d] est [e] tantost [f] temps de souper. *La Da:* Vous vous raillez, mais a bon escient qu'elle [g] heure [h] est Il? nous ne faisons que nous leuer de table.
Le Sr. de Chere-lie: Il [d] est plus de deux [i] heures, nous auons [k] disné chez Madame de bon maintien qui s'asseure de [l] vostre compaignie au souper. *La Da:* Ie ne luy [m] fauldray pas Dieu aidant, nous pensions faire La plus-párt de cette aprez [n] disnee

[c] wit-égu
[d] é [e] taunté
[f] tán
[g] eure [h] ét
[i] eures [k] deenée
[l] vótre
[m] fódré
deenée

seden taire

none, but your comming will make vs change purpose, and we will take a walke, vnder the Oaken wood leaues, or in the Orchard vnder the Vine bower: And if we be weary of walking, we will rest vs vnder the Arboures, doe you like it so? The Company. As it shall please you Madame. Lady, But you my Masters that came last, will you not taste some wine before?

Mast. Ouÿt-aign, It would be superfluous Madame. Lady, Page, goe before, tell the Gardiner that he open the doores of the Garden and Orchard.

The 12. Dialogue.

Of the walke.

The Ladyes: Gentle-women: and Gentlemen.

Lady, WIll you see a fayre Meadowe? Is it not a great comfort to the eye to see so great varyetie of flowers? and then cast your eye vpon that little hill, loke how the little Lambes doe skip on the grasse! see what a fayre Riuer with so many boates, which with their

Dares

sedentaire, mais [a] vostre venuë nous fera changer determination, et prendrons vne promenade [b] soubs le [c] feuillage de la [d] chesnaye, ou au verger [b] soubz les treilles de vigne, et si le promener nous ennuyë nous nous reposerons [b] soubs les tonnelles, en [e] estes vous [f] contents? *La Compaignie*: Comme Il vous plaira Madame. *La Da*: Mais Messieurs les derniers venus vous, [g] plaist Il point [h] gouster du vin au parauant? *Le Sr de Ouyt-aygu*: Ce seroit chose superflue Madame: *La Da*: Page allez deuant, dire au Iardinier qu'il ouure les portes du Iardin et du verger.

[a] *Vótre*
[b] *soo* [c] *feulliage*
[d] *shenéye*.
[e] *éte* [f] *coontans*
[g] *plét* [h] *gooter*

Le douziesme Dialogue.

Qui est du Promener.

Les Dames. Damoiselles, et Gentilz-*hommes*.

La Dame. VOullez vous veoir vne belle prairië? [i] n'est ce vn grand [k] rescomfort a la veuë de veoir si grand' variété de Fleurs? et puis Iettez l'oeil sur ce [l] costau, regardez comme les [m] agnelets rebondissent sur [n] l'herbe: voyez quelle belle riuiere, auec tant de [o] basteaux qui par leurs rames

[i] *né*
[k] *récoonfort*
[l] *cótó* [m] *anielé*
[n] *lerbe*
[o] *báteó*

Dares do slide and passe the Course in swiftnes,
O how they cut the water with rowing!
The prayses of London. see what infinite nomber of swans
doe decke the backe of this riuer?
O Thames! Thames! Thou art a prouident
husband, which bringest innumerable rithes,
to thy famouse spouse London, which among all
the Citties of Europe, is honourable, who
as a true Deconome and huswife
doth distrubute her goods to th'other partes,
of the Realme, as a naturall Mother
to her beloued children. Let vs leaue the side of
the wood & let vs enter into this groue to heare
the Nightingall. The Sonne did not
shine heare this day, for the grasse is
yet with dewe. It is maruellous
coole at the side of this brooke, see how
cleare the water is: Maister Du vaultl'amour,
I doe not counsell you to see your selfe in it
For feare that it happen vnto you,
as to Echoes sweet-heart, who bewayleth him
yet, euerie day in this wood. What sweet
noyse this water maketh among the
pible-stones, it doth enchaũte me almost to slẽp
This water runneth from the spring of a verie
pleasant fountaine not far from hence, let vs goe
wash vs in it: maydes, gather some water cresses
it biteth vpon the tongue like pepper:
Is not this a fayre fountaine
compassed with small and great trees?

Phebus

rames se glissent et passent le Coursier en [a] vistesse
ô comme Ilz fendent l'eaue a [b] coups
d'auirons! voyez quel nombre Infini de
[c] cignes decorent le doz de cette riuiere.
ô Thamise, Thamise! tu es vn prouident
mary qui apportes inombrables richesses
a ta fameuse [d] espouse Londres, qui entre toutes
les Citez d'Europe [e] est [f] honnorable,
Laquelle, comme vraye œconome, et [g] mesnagere
distribue ses biens aux [h] aultres parties
du [i] Royaulme comme vne mere naturelle
a ses [k] enfants bien aymez. L'aissons L'oree
et entrons dens ce [l] bosquet, pour ouyr
Le Rossignol. Le Soleil n'a pas
Luÿ icy [m] d'au-Iourd'huy, car [n] l'herbe [o] est
ẽcore [o] mouillée de rosée. Il fait merveilleusemẽt
fraiz au bord de ce ruisseau, voyez que l'eaue
y [e] est clere: Monsieur du [p] vault-l'amour,
Ie vous [q] desconseille de vous y mirer,
de peur qu'il ne vous en prenne,
comme a l'amy d'Echo, laquelle s'en plaint
encor tous les Iours dens ce bois, quel doux
[r] gasouillement fait cette eaue parmi les
[s] caillous, elle m'enchante [t] presque a dormir,
cette eaue coulle de la source d'une fort
plaisante fontaine, non loing d'icy, allons
nous y en Lauer. Filles cueillez du Cresson
Il [e] est aussi mordicant sur la langue que poiure:
[n] N'est ce pas Icy vne belle fontaine?
enuironnée d'arbres et arbrisseaux:

[a] *Veetesse*
[b] *coo*
[c] *seeno*
[d] *epooze* [e] *et*
[f] *onorable*
[g] *ménagere*
[h] *ótre*
[i] *Royóme,*
[k] *anfaún*
[l] *bôket*
[m] *dóioordwee*
[n] *lerbe*
[o] *moollie*
[p] *Vó*
[q] *décconséllie*
[r] *gazoolliemã*
[s] *kallioos* [t] *preke*
[n] *nó*

Phebus dooth not salute it but of the side ý he riseth, where he casteth liuely his beams to giue strength to the hearbes which do accompany it.

Mast. Ouyt-aigu: Truly Madame, I beleue ý it is the very same place where Diana was wont to bath her selfe. Gentlewomen, if it be your pleasure to refresh your selues therin, we will yeled you ý place, And as for you Maister Du petit-sens, do not so much as cast a glaunce into it, least it befall you as to the poore Acteon.

Mast. Cherelie: He giueth you verye good counsell, for we would shun you as much as Acteons hounds did pursue their master, because that the companye of those horned men, though that of themselues (ô poore sillye men!) are tractable enough, is in no great request, for that it is said that euerye one seeketh his semblable (and no generous man will resemble them, especially in the head.) Mistresse Charlotte: heare how the small birds doe chatter their sweete tunes, would to God I had one of them! I would set him in the fayrest Cage that I could get.

Mast. Ouyt-aigu: What Mistris, would you be so cruell as to deprive him of his libertie? ô deere libertie! God grant me alwaies the key of the fieldes, I would

like

Phebus ne la ſallue que du [a] coſté qu'il ſe leue ou il lette viuement ſes rayons pour donner vigoeur aux [b] herbes qui l'accompagnent.

Le Sr. de ouyt aygu: Certes Madame Ie croy que [c] c'eſt le propre lieu ou Diane ſoulloit ſe baigner. Mes Damoiſelles s'il vous [d] plaiſt vous y [e] rafreſchir nous vous cederons le lieu: Et quand a vous Monſieur du Petit-ſens n'y faittes pas ſeullement vne guignade, de peur qu'il ne vous en prenne comme au poure Acteon.

Le Sr. de Cherelie: Il vous donne tres bon conſeil, car nous vous fuyrions autant que les chiens d'Acteon pourſuiuoyent Leur [f] Maiſtre d'autant que la compagnie de ſes [g] hommes cornus, quoy que d'eux [h] meſmes (ô les bons [g] hommes!) ſont aſſes traitables, [i] n'eſt fort deſirable, parce qu'on dit que chacun cerche ſon ſemblable, et nul [g] homme genereux ne leur veut nullement reſſembler, et principallement de la [k] teſte. *La damoiſelle Charlotte*: oyez comme les oyſillons [l] deſgoiſent leurs [m] doulz [n] chants, [o] pleuſt a Dieu que I'en tinſe vn! Ie le mettroye en la plus belle cage que Ie pourroye recouurer.

Le Sr. de Ouyt Aigu: Comment Madamoiſelle ſeriez vous bien ſi cruelle que de le priuer de ſa liberté? ô chere Liberté! Dieu me doint [p] touſiours la clef des [q] champs, Ie m'y

[a] *coté*
[b] *erbe*
[c] *ſé*
[d] *plét*
[e] *rafreſheer*
[f] *Métre*
[g] *ommes*
[h] *mémes*
[i] *né*
[k] *téte*
[l] *dégoize*
[m] *doo* [n] *chaum*
[o] *plúe*
[p] *touioor*
[q] *chaum*

like it better, then to be in bondage in the fayrest wainscotted or tapistred Chamber and with the best chéere that one could make me in it, for as there was neuer foule loue, so there is no faire prison, the which your bird would shew you verye soone by the onely instinct of nature, if you should graunt him frée issue: but yet what bird would you wish most? the Nightingale, the Linnet, ỹ Finch, the Thrush. ỹ Black-bird, the Larke, the Turtle-doue, the Swallowe? the Sparrowe, or any other?

Mist. Char. I loue not the Sparrowe, for it hath no pleasant tune. Mast. Ouyt-aigu: Yet so it is, that it is called the bird of Venus. which doth imparte vnto you much of her influence, and you can no more be without loue then the fire without heat. Char; I loue that, which vertue ordayneth to loue.

Ou-aigu: God forbid I should think otherwise.

Fleurimonde: As for me I loue the Turtle because of her coniugall loyall chastitye.

Du vault-l'a. I knowe a gentlewoman, which aboue all birds loueth a Swallowe, and hath no contentment but when she enioyeth either the sight or the voyce of it.

M. Du Po-ga. Yet so it is, that it is an vnconstant and wandring bird, & that hath no pleasant voyce. Ouyt-aigu: But the cõming of it is pleasing, for it doth denounce the spring-

plairoye [a] plutost, [b] qu'estre en seruage en la plus belle chambre lambrissée, ou tapissée, et auec le meilleur traitement qu'on m'y sçauroit faire, car (comme il n'y [c] eut Iamais de Laides amours) aussi n'y a il de belles prisons, ce que [d] vostre oyseau vous [e] demonstreroit bien [f] tost, par le seul inclin de nature, si vous luy donniez la sortie libre, mais encor quel oyseau souhaitteriez vous plus? Le Rossignol, Le Linot, la Charderonnette, la mauuis, le merle, l'allouëtte, la tourterelle, l'Erondelle, le passereau, ou aucun [g] aultre?

La Damoi. Ch: Ie n'ayme point le passereau, car Il n'a point d'agreable chant. *Le Sr. de O.* Si [h] est ce qu'on l'appelle l'oyseau de venus, laquelle vous depart beaucoup de son influence, et vous ne pouuez non plus [i] estre sans Amour que le feu sans challeur. *Charlotte*: I'ayme ce que la vertu ordonne d'aymer.

Ouyt Aigu: A Dieu ne plaise que I'en pensasse [k] aultrement! *Fleuri*. Quand a moy I'ayme la tourterelle, a cause de son [l] himenne loyalle chasteté. *Du V. L.* I'en cognoy vne qui sur tous les oyseaux ayme L'Erondelle, et ne reçoit contentement que quand elle en Iouÿt la [m] veuë ou le chant.

La Damoi. du Po. G. si [h] est ce que [n] c'est vn oyseau inconstant et passager, et qui n'a point plaisante voix. *Le Sr. de O.* Mais la venuë en [o] est agreable, car elle denote le

[a] plutôt
[b] kétre
[c] ñ
[d] Votre
[e] demoontreroi
[f] tôt
[g] ôtre
[h] ô
[i] ôtre
[k] ôtreman
[l] ymanne
[m] Vuë
[n] sés
[o] ôt

spring-time, is a very good Architector, and hath great care of her little ones.

Lady: Now seeing that she whome you say loueth her so well, I pray God she may haue his company to her content: but in the mean while let vs retyre vs for it is verye hotte, let vs goe to the Orchard, & then we will rest vs in the garden, we must passe ouer this bridge.

M. Du Po-ga. Truelye heere is a faire bridge, well paued, the sides are of faire free stones.

Mast. Chere-lie: Yet it is not so gallant as yours Mistris:

Mist. Du Pont-gaillard: How knowe you it Sir? you did neuer passe ouer it. Lady: Now are we in the Orchard, let euery one take Frutes according to his owne discretion.

Mast. Chere-lie: O the faire ramping Vine! flyding, mounting, hanging Vine, God giue thee good increase, deere darling of Bacchus, Ioy of the Bachanal! companies, to the end that by thy operation his vassals may yeild vnto him his winely & vapory sacrifices.

Lady: If one had Paillemails, it were good to play in this Alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight and euen. La. Beau-seiour. What a faire Pond there is! how this little smal winde makes prettily the water to moue, one waue foldeth

a paillemal is a woode hãmer set to the end of a long staffe to strike a boule with at which game, noble men & Gẽtlemen in France doe play much.

renouueau, et [a] est tres bonne architecte, [b] oultreplus elle a grand soing de ses [c] petits.

La Dame : Or puis que celle que vous dites l'ayme si bien, Ie prie Dieu qu'elle en ait la compagnie a souhait. Mais ce pendant retirons nous, car Il fait fort [d] chauld, allons au verger, et puis nous yrons reposer au Iardin, Il nous faut passer sur ce Pont.

La Damoi. du Pont Gaillard : Certes voicy vn beau Pont, bien paué, les [e] parapetz en sont de belles pierres de taille.

Le S^r. de Cherelie : Si [f] n'est Il pas si gaillard que le [g] vostre Madamoiselle.

La Damoi. du Pont Gaillard : Comment le sçauez vous Monsieur vous n'auez Iamais passé par dessus? *La Dame* : a cette heure sommes nous au verger, que chacun y prenne des [h] fruicts selon sa discretion.

Le S^r. de Chere lie : ô la belle vigne! rampante, glissante, montante, pendante, que Dieu te doint bon [i] accroist, chere mignonne de Bachus, liesse des troupes bachantes, afin que par ton operation ses [k] suposts luy puissent rendre ses sacrifices [l] vineraulx et euaporeux. *La Dame* : qui auroit des Paillemails Il feroit bon Iouer dens cette allée icy, car elle [a] est d'assez bonne longueur, [m] droicte et vnye. *La Da. B. S.* que voila vn bel [n] estang! comme ce petit ventelet fait gentiment ondoyer l'eaue, vne vague se

plie

[a] é
[b] ootreplus
[c] petees
[d] shò
[e] parapèz
[f] nèt
[g] vòtre
[h] fruees
[i] akroit
[k] supó
[l] vceneròs
[m] droite
[n] étan

foldeth her selfe in an other, & the other ouerturneth an other vpon the shore, the which goeth to reioyne her selfe to her fellows, as not daring to out-goe her limits. What fishes be in it?

The Ladie. Truely Madame we put in it great store of fish, as of Tenches Bremes, Roches, Carpes, but I beleeue that the Pirat-Pykes haue made good prise of the most part: the boate is at th'other end but if it please you to set these Gentlemen at worke, we will trie to take some fish with the Net.

The Lady B. S: I had rather fish with the line. M. du vault l'amour: Heere Madame, yonder is one all readie, that hath a good hooke, I goe to seeke some baite, I beseech you let me baite it for you: now cast your line in the water, I trust that the fishes will not be better able to keepe themselues, then so many braue hearts, whome the sugred-sweet & forcible bate of your good grace & rare vertues, do draw to himselfe: ô happie hand! drawe Madame, you haue caught, but softly for feare the line doe breake, for it is bigge,

M. de Ouyt-aigu: Certainly this fish is better worthe, ten thousand times, then one a hundred times bigger, bought in the market. ô fish! thou hast had a happie destiny to be taken by so worthy a fisher:

thou

plie dés l'aultre et l'aultre en renuerſe vne aultre ſur le riuage laquelle s'en retourne ioindre a ſes compagnes comme n'oſant [b] oultrepaſſer ſes limites: Quelz poiſſons y a il dedens?

La Damie: Certes Madame nous y auons mis tout plein de poiſſon, comme de Tenches, [c] Breſmes Roches, Carpes, mais Ie croy que les Pirates, de [d] Brochetz ont fait bonne prinſe de la pluſ-part: la nacelle [e] eſt au bout de delz, mais s'il vous [f] plaiſt mettre ſes Meſſieurs en beſongne nous eſſayerons a prendre du poiſſon auec la [g] rets.

La Da. de B. S. I'ay meroye mieux [h] pescher auec la ligne. *Le S. du vau-lamour*: Tenez Madame, en voila vne toute [i] preſte, qui a vn bon hameçon, Ie m'en vay cercher de [k] l'apaſt, Ie vous ſupplie que ie vous [l] l'apaſte, or Iettez [m] voſtre ligne en l'eaue, Ie croy que les poiſſons ne ſe pourront pas mieux garder, que tant de braues [n] coeurs, que le ſucré et forcible [o] apaſt de [m] voſtre bonne grace et rares vertus s'attire, ô [p] heureuſe main! tirez Madame, vous auez prins, mais tout bellement de peur que la ligne ne ſe rompe, car Il [q] eſt gros.

Le S^r. de Ouyt-ayga: Certes ce poiſſon [r] vault mieux dix mille fois, qu'un, cent fois plus gros [s] achepté au marché, Poiſſon! tu as [t] eu vne [u] heureuſe deſtinée d'auoir [u] eſté prins par vne ſi digne [x] peſcheresse,

[a] *Lòtre*
[b] *oultrepaſſer*
[c] *brèmes*
[d] *broſhez*
[e] *ét*
[f] *plé*
[g] *rès*
[h] *péſher*
[i] *préte*
[k] *lapát*
[l] *lapáte*
[m] *vòtre*
[n] *kœurs*
[o] *apá*
[p] *eureuze*
[q] *é*
[r] *vò*
[s] *aſheté*
[t] [u] *été*
[x] *péſhereſſe*

thou couldst neuer haue a better end.
M. DuPetit-sens: But I pray you, is not a great
Horsse more worth then a little one?
and why should not a bigger fish
bought in the Market, be more
worth then this?
M. Ouyt-aigu: In good Faith Sir
Your long silence made me to think
you absent, but if I had had occasion to
seeke you, I beleeue you are neuer
farre from Petit sens, and that one
shall finde you alwayes there:
When I haue néede
of a great beast, I will be so bolde as to
come to finde you, for to beseech you to
furnish me of one. M. Cherelie: God Lord!
What busines about a fish?
God hath created fishes as other thinges,
for the vse of men, the best vse wherin it is fittest
it is to dresse it well, and to eate it:
send it to my Ladies cooke,
he will prepare it for the end whereunto it
is ordayned. The Lady: Page, take
this fish, and run you with it
to my Ladie of Bon Maintien,
haue vs most humbly commended
vnto her, and tell her that we
send her this fish, of my Ladie of Beau-
seiours owne fishing, that wee
Intend to come eate part of it

tu [a] neuſſe [b] peu auoir vne meilleure fin.
Le Sr. du P. S. Mais Ie vous prie vn grand
cheual ne [c] vault Il mieux qu'un petit?
et pourquoy non vn plus gros poiſſon
[d] achepté au marché, ne [c] vauldroit
il plus que cetuy-cy?
Le Sr. de Ouÿt-aygu: En bonne foy Monſieur
[f] voſtre long ſillence me fayſoit vous penſer
abſent, mais ſi I'euſſe [g] eu occaſion de vous
cercher, Ie croy que vous [h] n'eſtes Iamais
loing du Petit-ſens, et que lon vous y
trouuera [i] touſiours, quand I'auray affaire
d'une groſſe [k] beſte ie ſeray ſi hardi que de
vous venir trouuer, pour vous ſupplier de
m'en fournir. *Le Sr. de Chere-lie:* Seigneur Dieu!
que d'affaires entour vn poiſſon.
Dieu a créé les poiſſons comme [l] aultres
choſes pour l'uſage des [m] hommes,
le meilleur vſage en quoy il [n] eſt plus propre
• c'eſt de le bien [p] apreſter et le menger:
Envoyez-le au Cuiſinier de Madame,
il le preparera pour la fin a quoy
il [q] eſt ordonné. *La Dame:* Page, prenez
ce poiſſon et courez vous en auec,
chez Madame de bon Maintien,
recommandez nous tous tres[r]-humblement
a ſes bonnes graces, et dittes luy que nous
luy envoyons ce poiſſon, de la [ſ] peſche
de Madame de Beau-ſeiour, que nous
entendons d'en venir menger [t] noſtre part

auec

[a] *nuſſe* [b] *pu*
[c] *Vót*
[d] *aſheté*
[e] *Vódroit*
[f] *Vótre*
[g] *u*
[h] *nète*
[i] *touiours*
[k] *béte*
[l] *ótre*
[m] *ommes*
[n] *é*
[o] *ſe*
[p] *apréter*
[q] *et*
[r] *umblemant*
[ſ] *péſhe*
[t] *nótre*

with her. Now let vs goe to the Garden.

Charlotte: M. du vault-l'amour,
I pray you take the paine to reach me
three or foure Damsons, and for
recompense, I will gather you some flowers
when we are in the Garden.

M. du V.L. Mistris, your prayers
shall alwaies be a commaundement vnto me,
of such force, that I would not faile in it for
any thing in the world, hold heere, if it be not
enough commaund me more.
ô what faire trees! high, straight and
well branched: By the faith of an honest man,
I take great pleasure to see them so wel placed,
for of what side or fashion soeuer that one
looke on thē, be it by length, by breadth, by bias
or otherwise, they be all in order.

Charlotte: let vs come into the Garden, & for
to acquit me of my promise, what flowers
shall I giue you? will you haue of
Venus louer, the fayre Adonys?
I meane red roses, or of Prouince?

M. du V.L. Mistris I will holde moste déere
all that it shall please you to distribute vnto me,
but in gathering them, take heede you doe not
pricke you, for the rose although it be of moste
swéete odour, it hath notwithstāding his thorns
it sheweth that there is no
sweetenes without bitternes, nor ioy without
sorrowe: what faire double violets there be!

fayre

auec elle. ça allons au Iardin.

Charlotte : Monsieur Du [a] vault l'amour
Ie vous prie prenez la paine de m'attaindre
trois ou quatre prunes de Damas, et en
[b] rescompense ie vous [c] cueilliray des fleurs
quand nous serons au Iardin.

Le Sr. du V. Madamoiselle [d] vostre priere
me sera [e] tousiours vn commandement
de telle force, que ie ny [f] vouldroye faillir pour
nulle chose du monde, tenez, si ce [g] n'est assez
commandez m'en dauantage.
ô quelz beaux arbres! [h] hauts, [i] droits et
bien toufus: foy [k] d'homme de bien Ie
prend grand plaisir a les [l] veoir si bien arrengez,
car de quelque [m] costé ou façon qu'on les
regarde, soit du long, du large, de biais ou
[n] aultrement Ilz sont tous en ordre,

Charlotte: Entrons dens le Iardin, et pour
m'aquitter de ma promesse quelles fleurs
vous donneray-ie? vous [o] plaist Il de
l'amoureux de Venus le bel Adonis?
I'entend des roses rouges ou de Prouence.

Le Sr. du V. L. Madamoiselle Ie tiendray
tres cher tout ce qu'il vous plaira me distribuer,
mais en les cueillant gardez vous de vous
piquer, car la rose, quoy qu'elle soit de
tres-suaue odeur, ella a toutes-fois son [p] espine,
[q] c'est pour nous [r] monstrer qu'il n'y a nulle
[s] doulceur sans amertume, ni plaisir sans
tristesse. Que voy-la de belles violettes doubles!

de

[a] vô
[b] rékoompanse
[c] keulliré
[d] vôtre
[e] tooioors
[f] voodroy
[g] net
[h] hós [i] droits
[k] domme
[l] voir
[m] côté
[n] ótremant
[o] plét
[p] épeene
[q] sé [r] moontrer
[s] doeseur

fayre wal-flowers! these gillyflowers do smel of cloaues, those stock gillyflowers are of faire colours, this lauender is well growne.

ô Marguerite! (Dazie) flower of choice, thou hast beene heeretofore greatly esteemed in France, but what? all other thinges doe wither, drie and waste away as well as flowers, I wil haue some knotted margerû.

Charlotte: you shall haue some Sir, & some of Phebus minion; the which he killed against his will in playing at coytes, and then transformed him in this flower, w̃ we call Soucy (in English Marigolde, M.du.V.L. It is verie fayre, broade and double, and hath a true saffren couler, I will giue it to Master de Guit-aygu.

M.O.A. I thanke you heartily for it Sir, I haue no neede of it, for since I haue lincked my selfe in mariage, I haue neuer bin without pensees nor soucy, but giue it rather to Master Chere-lie, for he will doo with it, as the good companions like himselfe, which do set it vnder their feete, I would I were able to doe so too, but it is lodged in the most interior part of me.

Charl: Did you euer see fayrer flowerdeluces?

M Ouyt. aygu. They be royall flowers Millris, and so fayre that they are, for their beauty, meruelously looked on by diuers

marguerite is a princes name, Soucy signifieth in english, care Pensees is a little flower called in english hearts ease, or (pansies) pensees in french signifieth, thoughtes,

of

de belle rauenelle! ses [a] oeillets sentent le clou
de girofle, ses giroflées sont de belle coulleur,
cette lauande [b] est bien [c] creuë.
ô Marguerite! fleur [d] d'eslite, tu as [e] esté
[f] aultre fois bien requise en France, mais quoy?
toutes [g] aultres choses se [h] flestrisent, fenent,
et se passent en [i] temps, aussi bien que les fleurs.
Ie [k] veulx de la mariolaine cottonnée.
Charlotte: Vous en aurez Monsieur et du
bien aymé de Phebus aussi, lequel Il tua
contre son voulloir en Iouänt au Pallet,
et puis le transformit en cette fleur
que nous appellons Soucy.
Le S^r. du V. L. Il est fort beau,
large et bien double, et a vne vraye
coulleur de safran, Ie le donray a
Monsieur de Ouyt-aygu.
Le S de O. A Monsi. Ie vous en remercie bien fort
Ie n'en ay nullement faute, car de puis
que Ie me suy enchainé au mariage,
Ie n'ay Iamais [e] esté sans pensees ny soucy,
mais donnez-le [l] plustost a monsieur de chere-lie,
car il en fera comme les bons
Drolles ses semblables, qui le mettent [m] soubz
le pied: Ie [n] vouldroye bien le pouuoir faire,
mais il se loge [o] tousiours au plus interieur de moy
Charl: [p] veistes vous Iamais de plus belles fleurs-
delis? *Le S^r. de O. a*: aussi sont elles fleurs Royalles
Madamoiselle et si belles qu'elles en sont
fort [q] oeilladées par plusieurs

[a] *eilliez*
[b] *é*
[c] *cruë* [d] *déleete*
[e] *eté*
[f] *ótrefoi,*
[g] *ótre*
[h] *fletreoset*
[i] *tans*
[k] *vén*
[l] *plútót*
[m] *soo*
[n] *voodroy*
[o] *tooioors*
[p] *veete*
eulliadé

de

of Christedome, that are greatly desirous of the.
Charlotte: Let vs see the knottes.
Fleurimonde: is not that laberinth well made?
M. du V. L. There is heere a more admirable laberinth Mistris: that is your exquisite beauties, rare perfections, and incomparable vertues, the which are so deepe, that if one enter into the consideration of them, it is a laberinth, from whence one can neuer yssue out, nor finde end thereof. Beholde my Ladie commeth to vs.
The Lady. I beleeue that it is later then we take it, and I feare that we shall make my Ladie of Bon-maintien tarie too longe, Therefore it is time to be gone, to the end also to mend our selues at supper for the bad cheare we haue had at dinner, neuertheles such as it was, I beseech you, to beleeue that you could not goe in to any place where you might be better welcome and to whome your companies were better accepted, In the meane time I craue pardon, thanking you moste heartily for your patience. Now, is the Coach readie? let vs goe.

de la[a] Chreſtienté qui les deſmẽt merueilleuſemẽt
Charlotte: voyons les Parterres.
Fleurim: Ne voy-ie pas vn labirinthe bien faict?
Le S^r. *Du V. L.* Il y a icy vn bien plus
admirable labirinthe Madamoiſelle, qui ſont
vos exquiſes beautez, rares perfections
et incomparables vertus, [b]leſquelles ſont
ſi profondes, que Si l'on entre en la conſideratiõ
d'icelles [c] c'eſt vn labirinthe dont
lon ne pourra Iamais ſortir ny entreuuer
bout ni fin. Voicy Madame qui nous vient:
Le *Dame*: Ie croy qu'il [d] eſt plus tard
que nous n'eſtimons et Ie crain que ne faſſions
par trop attendre Madame de bon matin,
partant Il [d] eſt [e] temps d'aller, afin auſſi
de nous [f] recompenſer au ſouper du mauuais
[g] traictement, qu'auons eu a [h] diſner, toutes-fois
tel que l'auez eu Ie vous Supplie
de croire que vous ne ſçauriez aller en
nul lieu ou vous pourriez [i] eſtre les mieux venus,
et a qui vos compaignies feuſſent
plus agreables, cependant Ie prie [k] d'eſtre
excuſée vous remerciant tres[l]-humblement
de vos patiences. ça, le coche[m] eſt Il [n] preſt?
allons.

a *kreteanté*
b *lekelle*
c *ſet*
d *é*
e *tan*
f *récompanſer*
g *trètemẽt*
h *deener*
i *étre*
k *détre*
l *umblemẽt*
m *etn pret*

BEcause that our Student may haue the perfection of our language, the which could not be, if he had not the vnderstanding of verses aswell as of prose: I haue thought good (before we come to the last act of our daies labor, which shall be (as we haue begun) in shewing our duties towardes him, without whose prouidence we cannot so much as breathe) to place heerein some number of verses, rather of my owne production and making, then of any other, to the end that if they be found to be of grosse stampe, harsh, or halting, or not polished with wittye conceites, sentences or similies, they may haue better liking to fede their learned mindes (because euery thing is best knowne by his contrarye, and the swet sweeter, after that the mouth hath tasted of the sharpe sower) in the profound learning and flowing sweetnes of our Poets, whereof we haue as good store, and of as great learning as any nation of Europ, but aboue all, of the diuine workes of that matchlesse Bartas. Before I had purposed this work of Dialogues, these verses were deuoted to the Gentleman therein named, whose great worthines well knowne

knowne to manie of the best degree and dignitie of this land. and vnknowne to none of his countrie(the happier for his being)deserueth to grace the forefront of a far worthier worke thē this, notwithstanding I presume so much vpon his gentle and benigne nature, well manifested vnto me,that(considering this booke of dialogues respecteth women specially and that I knowe not if euer I shall haue such opportunitie to publish to the worlde the earnest desire I haue to shew my gratefulnes for the often reiterated kindenes by him powred on me, the more to bee esteemed by reason I haue lesse deserued them)he will not take it offencliue to haue placed hindermoste,that which is worthy to be with the formoste, I meane his worthie name: Now learned Orpheus, permitte your musicall eares to listen a while to poore Pans pipe.

Because I beleeue that the last Dialogue hath no words differing from the pronounciation of the Dialogues before written , and also I presume our Student before he comes thus farre,hath learned the right pronounciation (And if that he hath neede,especially for vowells, hee may haue alwaies recourse to the rules) I haue thought good, to leaue these Verses,and the last Dialogue,without anie notes of pronounciation in the margent,to the end he may accustome himselfe, against hee commeth to other french bookes,to reade without any: But I doe not thinke, that any one may bee of so bad memorie, that hauing reade so farre,he hath needs of such helpes.

Le Centurion.

A Tres Digne Gentilhomme Mr. Thomas Norton de Norwood.

Son tres Intime et honoré Amy.

IE me plains grandement de veoir tant meſpriſer
Ce qu'entre tous on doibt honnorer et priſer;
Et que ceulx qui deburoyent patroniſer les carmes
Sont ceulx (pour dire vray) qui leur liurent allarmes:
Ceulx, di-Ie, qui ſouuent ſont des vers honnorez,
Tant eux que leurs auĉteurs ſont d'eux peu reuerez,
Partant dores'n-auant Ie ne veulx que ma muſe
(trop libre a s'aſſeruir) a courtiſer s'amuſe:
Si, pouſſé d'un ſainct veuil, l'entreprend d'eſſayer
D'un pinceau tout tremblant a quelque œuure crayer,
Ce ſera pour chaſſer de vertu l'ennemie,
La laide oyſifuetée, cercueil de noſtre vie:
Ce ſera pour monſtrer qu'en moy giſt le voulloir
De faire bien, encor qu'en manque le pouuoir,
Et laiſſeray les grands, pour aux grands chanter gloire,
Mon ſens eſt par trops bas pour d'eux faire memoire,

I'entend

I'entend les grands qui ſont de trop d'honneur bouſſis
qui menacent les Cieulx de cent mille deffis,
Et non toy, cher Norton *de qui la petiteſſe*
Surmonte des plus grands la plus grande hauteſſe,
Grand de coeur, grand deſprit, et de plus grand vouloir,
D'ignorance ennemi, magaſin de ſçauoir,
Puis que d'un oeil bening, gracieux, vollontaire
Tu reçois en tout temps ce peu que ie ſçay faire:
C'eſt bien raiſon qu'a toy, ſeul, s'adreſſent mes vers
Puis que de ton amour ie ſents effects diuers:
Oy donc mon chant, trop bas, bas! pour ſi haulte choſe,
Vn vollontaire coeur vault plus, qu'un qui rien n'oſe.
Ah! Ie me ſents recreu auant que commencer:
Commence en moy, Seigneur, permets moy d'auancer
Cet ouurage entrepris, ô fini le a ta gloire!
Infuſe dedens moy ton eſprit, fay moy boire
Le vray nectar des Cieulx, donne aiſles a ſes vers
Pour porter de ton nom le los par l'uniuers.
Quand le verbe-homme-Dieu a demonſtrer ſa gloire
Conuerſoit icy bas pourchaſſant la victoire
Pour nous, pauures perdus! contre ce Lucifer
Qui nous tenoit deſia comme manans d'enfer.
Pour mieux faire ſçauoir qu'il eſtoit celluy meſme,
Auant temps deſtiné par l'eſtre, ſeul ſupreſme.
Qui debuoit r'achepter de ſon ſang precieux
Ceulx qui par leurs forfaicts ſebannirent des cieulx;
Operoit parmy nous œuures non auant veuës,
œuures que nos ayeulx Iamais n'auoyent conneuës:
Allez, dittes a Iehan que Ie fay veoir les cieulx
A ceulx la qui Iamais n'eurent le fruict des yeulx:

Les boiteux fay marcher, et l'ouure les oreilles
Aux ſourds, pour ouyr clair du grand Dieu les merueilles:
Les lepreux ſont faicts nets: Ie donne vie aux morts:
Les mallades fay ſains. Ie fay les foibles forts;
Ce ſont Indices ſeurs que Ieſuy, de mon Pere
Enuoyé, pour purger ſa gent de vitupere.
Ieſuy le Meſſias, maintenant en temps nay,
Qui parauant tout temps fus tel predeſtiné,
Predeſtiné par moy, qui Iamais n'eus naiſſance,
Iamais commencement, et ſi ay prins croiſſance:
D'Eternité Ieſuy, qui ne peux prendre fin,
Et ſi finir me faut, finir me faut, afin
Que ce corps que i'ay prins, mourant, Ie donne vie
Aux miens, vainquant la mort, Sathan et ſon enuie.
Entre vn monde de faicts, qu'il feit, nul il n'y a
Qui mieux ſa grand' vertu et bonté publia
Que lors qu'en Capernaum guerit (ô grand merueille!)
D'un mot (tout puiſſant mot!) parolle nomparelle!)
Le ſeruiteur abſent d'un ſoldat genereux:
Inuincible ſoldat, ô guerrier tres-heureux!
Qui s'armoit, reſiſtant aux mortelles allarmes,
D'un acier tout diuin (plus qu'inuincibles armes!)
Portant le halecret de Iuſtice ſur ſoy,
Et ſe parant des coups, du bouclier de la foy.
Quand le Centurion ouyt la renommee
Du ſouuerain medecin, Roy des Roys, qui ſemee
Eſtoit par l'uniuers, ayant paternel ſoing
D'un ſeruiteur aymé, eut recours au beſoing
A celluy, ſans lequel c'eſt en vain qu'on s'eſforce
D'un Eſculapius prouuer la vaine force.

ô que

Ô que par trop i'y a de Maiſtres qui peu ſont
Soigneux de leurs vallets, mais pluſtoſt qui en font
Non pas comme de ceulx qui ont vn meſme gage
qu'eulx ont, pour eſtre eſgaulx au celeſte heritage,
mais comme s'ilz eſtoyent contemptibles vaiſſeaux
Ou brutes porte-faix ſoubs le Ioug des trauaulx,
Et s'ilz ſont Impotens, ou bien decrepis d'aage
Imitent ce chaſſeur, qui feignit que de rage
Son Chien, vieulx, edenté, trop laſche, eſtoit ſurpris
Mais las! c'eſtoit d'autant que gibier n'auoit pris:
ô mon Maiſtre! ſi t'ay ſerui en ma Ieuneſſe,
Et que t'ay profité, ſupplee a ma vieilleſſe
Pour toy ay deſpendu ma force et ma vertu,
Maintenant que Ie ſuy foible, d'aage abatu
C'eſt tres Iuſte raiſon d'auoir reconnoiſſance
Du bien qu'as eu de moy en ma verte puiſſance.
Donc noſtre Centenier, Pere-Maiſtre des ſiens
Enuoye Embaſſadeurs vers le verſe-tous-biens
Des anciens de Iuda: Seigneur cet hõme eſt digne
Que deſployes ſur luy ta vertu tant Inſigne,
(ce diſent ilz) d'autant qu'a noſtre nation
Demonſtre ſon amour et pure affection,
Et zeleux de la loy nos miſteres contemple,
Pour preuue de ſa foy nous a baſti vn temple.
ô Combien! ci aprez vous faudra il pâtir
Vous qui demoliſſez ce que deburiez baſtir:
N'aprehendez vous point les terribles tempeſtes
Qu'en ce terrible iour tomberont ſur vos teſtes
Lors que ce ſainct guerrier receura le pur don
De gloire, et vous l'horreur de paine, pour guerdon

Des ſacrileges faicts, perpetrez en l'egliſe
L'aſile des eſleux? las! ce lieu de franchiſe
(Race d'Antiochus) auez comblé de maulx
Le tournant en ſerrail et mangeoire a cheuaulx:
Ma maiſon (ce dit Dieu) eſt vn lieu de priere
Mais vous en auez fait vnne antre meurtriere:
ô rapineux prelats! vous dorez vos hoſtelz,
De l'or ſainct, dedié a orner mes aultelz,
Et ne prenez nul ſoing fors qu'a tondre la laine
De mes pouures agneaulx, ſans prendre nulle paine
D'arracher de monchamp les eſpineux chardons
Cercher les eſgarez et congreger les bons,
Ains pluſtoſt y ſemez la fainte hipocriſie,
En renards y entrez par fraude et ſimonie,
Et nonobſtant, hardis, ſans rougir vous vantez
D'auoir les clefs du Ciel, d'eſtre au ſainct lieu plantez,
Sans vn plus long delay, le fabriqueur du monde,
Le ſainct, l'Emanuel, qui l'interieur ſonde
Liſant es coeurs des Iuifs, qui, nets de fiction
Conuroyent ſa bonté d'entiere affection,
Quoy qu'il ſçeut, ſçachant tout, que la gent Iudayque
Ne l'aime qu'au beſoing, ains que ſa mort practique,
Nonobſtant leur durté ô ſource de tous biens!
Interine aux meſchants, pour ſubuenir aux ſiens
S'en alloit auec eux, ô bonté! bonté grande
Qui rend le bien pour mal: Or ça Ie vous demande,
A vous qui vous nommez vicaires du tres-ſainct,
Si ſon eſprit, tres-ſainct, eſt dedens vous empraint?
Il aide ſes haineux, et vous tout au contraire
Fulminez ſur ceulx la qui ſe veullent diſtraire

Des groſſieres erreurs, que voullez maintenir,
Plus par feu et par ſang, que par droit ſouſtenir:
Si lon met en auant ſa parolle diuine
Vous preſchez les fagots, qu'on tue qu'on termine
Ceulx qui maintiennent tant que nos traditions
On ne doibt enſuiuir, que nos Inuentions
Ne ſont totallement qu'inuentions humaines
Et partãt qu'on les doibt du tout tenir pour vaines.
Et vous aultres Meſſieurs qu'eſtes ſi curieux
De porter les meſfaits d'aultruy deuant vos yeulx,
Mais vos propres deffects Iettez lo ng en arriere.
Tellement que Iamais ne vous ſont en lumiere:
ô que plus facille eſt vn aultre reformer
Que ſelon noſtre Dieu ſoy meſme conformer!
Nous portons ſur nos fronts empraintе l'Euangille:
Le pur or nous auons embraſſé pour l'argille:
Deteſtant les erreurs nous preſchons l'equité
Nous reformans ſelon la prime antiquité:
Nous profeſſons la voye tres droicturiere et ſaincte
Mais nos œuures ſont veoir que de Dieu n'auons crainte.
Nous preſchons ſi ſouuent la foy (ô vaine foy!
Sans biens-faits) qu'oublions les œuures de la loy.
Mes chers freres, le croy la foy eſtre excellente,
Si, ſur tout, par bons fruits, pieux, eſt apparente:
Mais, ô Ie crain par trop! qu'il nous faille ceder
A ceulx que deburions de beaucoup preceder,
Et qu'en l'horrible Iour, en ce Flameux déluge
Noſtre foy nous ſera vn bien foible refuge,
Quand nos haineux diront, he! monſtre quelz effects
Ta foy a operé pour eſtre des parfaicts.

Comme

Comme l'humble ſaulveur aprochoit la demeure
Du commandeur guerrier, luy qui ſeul tout bien heure.
Rencontrit (luy venant au deuant) les amis
Du fidelle ſoldat, hé! pourquoy t'es tu mis.
enchemin? dirent ilz, car noſtre Capitaine
Dit que trop indigne eſt que prennes telle paine
De venir deuers luy: Sire mon ſimple Hoſtel
Tout farci de peſchez, ne vault qu'un Seigneur, tel
Que toy, qui tout crea, y face ſon entree
(toy qui fais ton logis ſur la voute pourpreé)
Et auſſi ne me ſuy nullement eſtimé
Digne d'aller vers toy, partant n'ay preſumé
De monſtrer ce vil corps a ta diuine eſſence
ô que ſuy-ie chetif! que vinſſe en ta preſence?
Tu peux tout, ſeul grand Dieu, car ton mot tout puiſſant
Fit paroiſtre ſoudainement verdiſſant:
Auſſi toſt qu'eus parlé, la prouince eſtoillée
Demontrit ſa clarté, la compagne ſallée
Eſtendit ſon grand tour, embraſſant l'ellement,
Qu'as fait pour mitoyen de ce grand baſtiment:
A ton mot fais trembler les Diables, et les Anges
Tu fais effectuer tes merueilles eſtranges:
Hé! puis donques ſeigneur, que ce mot ſeul tout fort
Peut amortir le vif et animer le mort,
ô pouſſe le dehors! Mon Dieu di la parolle!
Et non plus, c'eſt aſſez, car par Icelle volle
La ſanté au mallade, et rend les membres forts
De cil qui, languiſſant, les trainoit demy morts,
Et n'auras ſi toſt dit, ſois gueri, qu'alleg-eſſe
Rendant mon ſeruant ſain chaſſer a ſa foibleſſe,

Il

Ie n'en doubte Seigneur, car si moy (qui ne suis
Qu'un ver au prix de toy, car de moy rien ne puis)
Commande a mon vallet fay ceci, ou qu'il vienne
Ie n'ay pas si tost dit, qu'aussi tost ne deuienne
Du tout obeissant, si tost que mes souldarts
ont entendu mon veuil, on veoit les estendarts
S'ondoyer par les champs, et tous prests de cõbatre
Font un ris de la mort, pour mes haineux abatre.
Ne pourras tu (de qui le tout puissant pouuoir
Ne manque rien, Sinon quand n'en as le vouloir)
Guerir mon Seruiteur, a un mot sans prendre peine
D'arpenter, haletant, la pouldroyante pleine?
Parle donc, ô Seigneur! et ton diuin parler
Operant me fera resonner parmi l'air
Mille chants qui feront memoire solempnelle
Que tu es Dieu de Dieu, de puissance eternelle.
Quand l'escraſe-sathan-Iuste, l'eut entendu
Humainement deuint comme tout esperdu:
ô que souuent! lon veoid une precieuse chose
Dens un lieu de vil prix, bas, abiect estre encloſe.
Ce payen, ce gentil, non instruict soubz la loy,
Les enfants de la foy surpasse par sa foy.
Ne vous glorifiez ô vous race maudite!
d'estre enfants d'Abraham, car de vous il s'acquite,
Dieu luy peut susciter enfants des durs cailloux
Qui seront, plus que vous, de son honneur Ialloux
Dens ce coeur de soldat, qui fait sa loge es armes
Endurcy dens le sang, vsité aux allarmes
Est enclos un threſor, une perle, un ioyau
Plus precieux, plus riche, et sur tout aultre beau,

Tel

Tel qu'en tout Iſrael telle foy Ie n'ay veuë
Leur foy n'eſt (au regard de la ſienne) que nuë:
Et partant ie vous di que d'orient viendront,
Et d'occident auſſi, pluſieurs qui ſe tiendront
Au Royaume des Cieulx, ſe ſerront a ma table
Iouyſſant bien heureux de Ioy imperiſſable
Auec mon Abraham, Iſaac, Iacob, et ceulx
Qui leur foy par biens-faits, ont demonſtrée comme eux:
Et vous, qui vous nommez, enfants de mon Royaume
Serez moings eſtimez que n'eſt la paille, ou chaume
Emportez par le vent, car vous ſerez alors
Iettez es lieux obſcurs, tenebres de dehors,
Exillez es manoirs de paines eternelles,
En grincement de dents et larmes Immortelles:
Puis parlant au ſoldat, ô homme! quand a toy
Qu'il te ſoit du tout faict ſelon ta ſaincte foy,
Et en ce meſme Inſtant tournit la malladie
Du ſeruiteur mourant en vne ſaine vie.

The

The 13. Dialogue.

Which treateth of the going to bed,

The gouernant, or Daughter Mrs. The Mrs. den Seruant, the Children.

The Mrs. Nay Boydens is all
Amp Ladies night geare readie
let on her Cushen cloath take out of they map
this Pelotor Candlestick which is so tooke
make ce adie the Silver-candlestickes
with the ware candles, for you knowe
that she cannot endure the smell of tallow.
because it doth moste often stinke:
where be ye Musters where is ye warming pane
that it be not to seeke when she commeth,
and that she finde nothing wanting:
see that the chamber pot
be under the bed,
is the Close-stooles basen cleane?
put cleane water in it:
Sir Lady is at the gate, light ye candle quickly.
The Lady. What is it a clocke?
I beleeue it is verie late
The Mrs. It is balse an houre past ten Madam
almost eleuen. The Lady: We haue been
long at supper, then afterward we haue had
[illegible] it hath behooued us to dance,
then came a Spaske which made a faire [illegible]
They played at Cardes, at Cent, at Primeroe

The 13. Dialogue.

Which treateth of the going to bed,

The gouernant, or Daughters Mrs. The Maiden Seruant, the Children.

The Mrs. NOw Maydens, is all my Ladies night geare readie? set on her Cushen cloath take out of they way this Pewter-Candlesticke which is so soule, make re adie the Siluer-candlestickes with the ware candles, for you knowe that she cannot endure the smell of tallow, because it doth moste often stinke: where be ỹ snuffers? where is ỹ warming pane that it be not to seeke when she commeth, and that she finde nothing wanting: see that the chamber-pot be vnder the bed, is the Close-stooles basen cleane? put cleans water in it: My Lady is at the gate, light ỹ candle quickely.

The Lady. What is it a clocke? I beleeue it is verie late.

The Mist. It is halfe an houre past ten Madam, almost eleuen. The Lady: We haue been long at supper, then afterward we haue had dauncing, it hath behooued vs to dance, then came a Maske which made a faire shewe. They played at Cardes, at Cent, at Primeroe,

Le treizieſme Dialogue.

Qui traicte du Coucher. La Gouuernante. La Dame, Les Seruantes. Les Enfants.

La Gou. ET bien filles, toutes le hardes de nuict de Madame ſont elles preſtes? agencez ſa toillette, oſtez hors de voye ce chandelier d'eſtain qui eſt ſi ord, appreſtez les chandeliers d'argent auec les chandelles de cire, car vous ſçauez qu'elle ne peut endurer la ſenteur du ſuif, a cauſe que le plus ſouuent Il put: ou ſont les mouchettes? ou ſont les baſſinoires? afin quelles ne ſoyent a cercher quād elle viēdra, et qu'elle ne treuue rien a redire: voyez que le pot de chambre, l'hurinal, ſoit ſoubs le lict, le bacin de la chaire percée eſt il net? mettez y de l'eaue nette: Madāe eſt a la porte, allumez les chandelles, viſte, *La Dame*: Quelle heure eſt il? Ie croy qu'il ſoit fort tard: *La Gou.* Il eſt dix heures et demie Madame, pres d'onze heures: *La Dame*: Nous auons eſté long temps a ſouper, puis aprez nous auons eu le bal, Il nous a fallu dancer, donc Il eſt venu vne fort belle maſquarade, l'on a Ioué aux cartes, au cent, a la primere

a la

at trompe, at dice, at Tables, at lurch,
at Draughts, at perforce, at pleasant,
at blowing, at Queenes game, at Chesses:
The Maydens did play at purposes,
at sales, to thinke, at wonders, at states,
at vertues, at answers, so that we could
come no sooner, but it is all one,
We will sleepe the longer to morrowe for
amends. Go to, take of my cloathes,
vnpinne that, vntie this:
Ioly, helpe me to put off my Cowne,
pull off my shooes, giue me my pantofles,
and my night gowne, for feare I catch colde,
why doe you not giue me my wast-coate:
Where is the white hayre-lace to binde
my haires: giue me the white fillet
for to raise vp my haires.
I haue not my little linnen coyffe, nor my
fustien vnder cap, when shall I haue my
binding cloath for my fore-head:
Shall I haue no coyfe with a ruffe to night,
nor fore-head cloath: do not pull of my hose yet
vntill I be readie to goe to bed,
but warme my bed well.
Prudence, why doe you not snuffe the candell:
you know not where be the snuffers,
burne your fingers then:
Go to kneele you downe, let euery bodie
kneele downe, put you on your knees,
let vs say euening prayers.

The night geare that French Ladies and Gentlewomen vse to weare.

Merciull

a la triomphe,aux dez,au tablier au lourche,
aux pions,au forçat,au plaiſant,
au ſoufler ,aux *D*ames rabatues,aux eſchets,
Les filles Iouöyent aux propos ,
aux ventes,a deuiner, aux merueilles aux eſtats,
aux vertus,aux rencontres,tellement que nous
n'auons ſceu venir pluſtoſt,mais c'eſt tout vn
nous nous en reſcompẽſerons demain, en prenant
la longue matinée.Or ça deshabillez moy,
deſapinglez cela,deſtachez ceci:
Iolye,aidez moy a deueſtir ma robe, deſchauſſez
mes ſouliers,baillez moy mes pantoufles
et ma robe de nuict,de peur de me morfondre,
que ne me baillez vous mes braſſieres?
ou ſont les lieures blanches pour m'entortiller,
les cheueulx? baillez moy la bande blanche
pour me redreſſer le poil:
Ie n'ay point ma petite coyfe de toile,ny mon
toquet de fuſtaine,quand auray-Ie mon
bandeau de toille pour me mettre au front?
n'auray-Ie point de coyfe a fraiſe ce ſoir,ny de
cornette? ne tirez pas mes chauſſes encor,
tant que Ie ſoy preſte de me coucher,
mais baſſinez bien mon lict.
Prudẽce que ne mouchez vous cette chãdelle là?
vous ne ſçauez ou ſont les mouchettes,
bruſlez vous donc les doigts.
ça agenouillez vous, qu'un chacun
s'agenouille,mettez vous a genoulx,
diſons les prieres du ſoir.

MErcifull father, eternall, and Almightie,
seeing ỹ ỹ hast created ỹ times & seasons,
for by them to passe our life,
according to thy ordinance, hauing ordeyned
the night for rest,
as thou hast made the day for to labour,
We prostrate our selues now
in all humilitie before thy
supreame Maiestie: first and formost,
to craue pardon of thée for all the faultes,
sinnes, and enormious misdéedes, that we haue
committed against thy holy Deitie,
beséeching thée, that it will please thée
to hyde them from thy sight,
euen as the darkenes hydeth that
which is vpon the earth, so that
forgiuing them vs, for the loue of thy Christ,
they be for euer out of thy memory:
Secondly, we yeild vnto thée infinite prayses
and thankes, for that it hath pleased thee
to be so bountifull vnto vs, as to haue
preserued vs from all euils and dangers,
not onely this day,
but since the first houre that we
toke breath in this worlde vntill
Psal. 127. this present time. And because, that vnles thou
be our protector and defender, all the
guardes and watches that we can
haue are vaine, we beseech thee
our good God and Father,

that

PEre misericordieux, eternel et tout-puissant,
puis que tu as creé les temps et saisons,
pour (par iceux) passer nostre vie,
selon ton ordonnance, ayant ordonné
la nuict pour le repos,
comme tu as fait le iour pour trauailler,
Nous nous prosternons maintenant
en toute humilité deuant ta
supresme Magesté, pour en premier lieu
te requerir pardon de toutes les faultes,
pechez et enormes forfaicts qu'auons
commis contre ta Saincte Deité,
te supliant qu'il te plaise
les cacher de deuant toy,
tout ainsi que les tenebres cachent ce
qui est sur la terre, tellement que
nous les pardonnant pour l'amour de te
Ilz ne se presentent iamais en ta memoire.
Secondement, nous te rendons infinies louenges
et graces, de ce qu'il t'a pleu
nous estre si debonnaire que de nous auoir
preseruez de tous maulx et dangers,
non seullement ce iourd'huy,
mais depuis l'heure qu'auons premierement
humé l'air de ce monde iusques
a maintenant. Et parce que si tu n'es nostre
protecteur et deffenseur toutes les
gardes et sentinelles que nous sçaurions
auoir sont vaines, nous te supplions,
nostre bon Dieu et Pere,

that it wil please thee to send spiritual souldiers
(thy holy Angells) and then we will not feare
the roaring of our aduersarie
the Deuill (let him rage as much as hee wil)
for if thou be for vs, who can be against vs?
Graunt vs then Lord, that we may so rest
this night according to the bodie,
that our soules may watch continually
vnto thee, so that, euen our sleepe
be to the glorie of thy name, and that we
may awake vs to morrow, & bring foorth with
the newe day, a newnesse of life,
which may be agreeable vnto thee, through
thy Sonne our Lord Jesus Christ.
And seeing thou hast ordained ouer vs,
superiors and Magistrates, to whome
thou hast cammaunded vs, not onely
to obey and reuerence, as being thy ministers,
but also to pray for them:

A prayer for ye King.

We pray thee for all Princes and rulers
to whome thou hast committed the rule
of Justice and gouernment of thy people.
And specially for the King whome thou
hast established ouer vs: That it may please thee
to augment thy graces in him,
to defend him against all his enemies.
And seeing that thou hast the heartes of Kinges,
in thy hand, that it be thy holy will alwaies
to direct his, in all pietie and Godlinesse:
Rule ouer his counselles:

Pro. Ch. 21 Verse. 1.

And

qu'il te plaiſe enuoyer gens darmes ſpirituelz
(tes ſaincts Anges) et donc nous ne craindrons
point le rugiſſement de noſtre aduerſaire
le Diable (rage tant qu'il vouldra)
car ſi tu es pour nous, qui pourra eſtre cõtre nous?
Octroye nous donc Seigneur,
que nous puiſſions tellement repoſer cette nuict,
Selon le corps, que nos ames veillent touſiours
a toy, tellement que noſtre dormir meſme
ſoit a la gloire de ton nom, et que nous nous
puiſſions eſueiller demain, et produire auec
le nouueau Iour vne nouueauté de vie
qui te ſoit agreable, par
ton filz noſtre Seigneur Ieſus-Chriſt.
Et puis que tu as ordonné ſur nous
ſuperieurs et magiſtrats, auſquelz
tu nous as commandé non ſeullement
d'obeir et reuerer, comme eſtants tes miniſtres,
mais auſſi de prier, pour eux:
Nous te prions pour tous Princes et Seigneurs,
auſquelz tu as commis le regiment
de ta Iuſtice, et gouuernement de ton peuple,
et principallement pour le Roy que
tu as eſtabli ſur nous: Qu'il te plaiſe
luy augmenter de tes graces,
le deffendre contre tous ſes ennemis.
Et puis que tu as les coeurs des Roys
en ta main que tõ ſainct voulloir ſoit de touſiours
diriger le ſien en toute pieté et ſainctété:
Preſide ſur ſes conſeils:

And as thou hast hetherto preserued him
from the lying spirit, so permit not
that hereafter he be found in the mouth,
1. King. ch. neither of him nor of his prophets,
22. vers. 21 for to withdrawe them from the right way,
22 but whatsoeuer, that either he or they, ordayned
by him shall attempt or doe, that their principall
ayme tend to the glory of thy holy name,
and to the good of thy poore sheepe,
which thou hast put to their keeping:
The which we aske of thee in the name
and in the fauour of thy deere onely Sonne
our onely Sauiour and redeemer,
by the prayer which he himselfe
hath taught vs, saying:

Our

Et comme tu l'as iuſques a maintenant, preſerué
de l'eſprit menſonger, ainſi ne permets
que cy aprez il ſoit en la bouche,
de luy, ni de ſes Prophétes,
pour les diſtraire de la droite voye,
mais quoy que luy, ou ceulx ordõnez de par luy,
attenteront ou feront, que leur principal
but, tende a la gloire de ton Sainct nom,
et au bien de tes poures ouäilles,
que tu leur a miſes en garde.
Ce que nous te demandons au nom,
et en la faueur de ton Filz vnique
noſtre ſeul Saulueur et redempteur,
par la Priere que luy meſme
nous a enſeignée, diſant:

The Lordes Prayer.

OUr Father which art in heauen,
hallowed be thy name, thy kingdõe come.
Thy will be done in earth as it is in heauen,
giue vs this day our dayly breade,
and forgiue vs our trespasses, as
we forgiue them that trespasse against vs,
and leade vs not into temptation,
but deliuer vs frõ euil, for thine is the kingdom
the powere the glorie, for euer and euer. Amen.
Encrease thy faith in vs
O Lord, and giue vs grace to persever
constantly in the same, & to make therof alwaies
a full and entire confession,
as at this present, saying:

I Beleeue

L'oraiſon Dominicalle.

NOſtre Pere qui es es cieulx,
ton nom ſoit ſanctifié, ton regne aduienne
ta vollonté ſoit faitte, en la terre comme au Ciel,
donne nous au-Iour-d'huy noſtre pain quotidien
et nous pardonne nos offences, comme
nous pardonnons a ceulx qui nous ont offencez,
et ne nous induy point en tentation
mais nous deliure du mal, car a toy eſt le regne,
la puiſſance, et la gloire, au ſiecle des ſiecles,
ainſi ſoit il. Augmente nous la foy,
Seigneur, et fay nous la grace de perſeuerer
conſtamment en Icelle, et en faire touſiours,
plaine et entiere confeſſion,
comme a preſent, diſant.

Ie croy

The Lordes Prayer.

OVr Father which art in heauen,
hallowed be thy name, thy kingdõe come.
Thy will be done in earth as it is in heauen,
giue vs this day our dayly breade,
and forgiue vs our trespasses, as
we forgiue them that trespasse against vs,
and leade vs not into temptation,
but deliuer vs frõ euil, for thine is the kingdom
the power & the glorie, for euer and euer. Amen.
Encrease thy faith in vs
O Lord, and giue vs grace to persever
constantly in the same, & to make therof alwaies
a full and entire confession,
as at this present, saying:

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ainſi ſoit il. Augmente nous la foy,
Seigneur, et fay nous la grace de perſeuerer
conſtamment en Icelle, et en faire touſiours,
plaine et entiere confeſſion,
comme a preſent, diſant.

Ie croy

The Creede.

I Beleeue in God the Father almighty, maker of heauen and earth: And in Jesus Christ his onely Sonne our Lord: which was conceiued by the holy Ghost: borne of the Virgin Mary: suffred vnder Poncius Pilate: was crucified, dead & buried: he descended into hell: the third day he rose againe frō the dead, he ascended into heauen, and sitteth at the right hand of God the father almighty, frō thence shal he come to iudge both the quicke & the dead. I beleeue in the holy Ghost: the holy Catholike Church: the Communion of Saints: the forgiuenes of sinnes: the resurrection of the body, and the life euerlasting. Amen.

Lady. Well, let euerye one goe to bed in Gods name. Children: We pray you Mother to pray to God to blesse vs, and giue vs your blessing if it pleaseth you. Lady. I pray God to blesse you all my Children, and to increase his graces in you. Children: God giue you good night and good rest Mother. Maides: God giue you good night and wholsome rest Madame. La: I pray God ý so it be with you all, God be with you.

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La Croyance.

IE Croy en Dieu le Pere tout puiſſant, createur du ciel et de la terre. Et en Ieſus Chriſt ſon ſeul Filz noſtre Seigneur : qui a eſté conceu du ſainct Eſprit : nay de la Vierge Marie : a ſouffert ſoubs Ponce Pilate : a eſté crucifié, mort, et enſepueli : eſt deſcẽdu aux enfers : le tiers iour eſt reſſuſſité des morts : Eſt monté aux Cieulx : Eſt aſſis a la dextre de Dieu le Pere tout-puiſſant, et de la viendra iuger les vifs et les morts. Ie croy au ſainct Eſprit : la ſaincte Egliſe vniuerſelle : la communion des Saincts : la remiſſion des pechez : la reſurrection de la chair : la vie eternelle.

Amen.

La Da : Et bien, qu'un chacun ſ'en voiſe, s'en aille coucher au nom de Dieu : *Les Enf.* Nous vous prions ma Mere de prier Dieu qu'il nous benie, et nous donner voſtre benediction ſ'il vous plaiſt. *La Da* : Ie prie Dieu qu'il vous benie tous mes Enfants, et vous augmente ſes graces. *Les En.* Dieu vous doint bonne nuict et bon repos ma Mere. *Les Ser* : Dieu vous doint bon ſoir et ſalutaire repos Madame. *La Da* : Ie prie Dieu qu'ainſi ſoit de vous toutes, Adieu.

Gloria tibi Domine.

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